

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR
1935-36.

MANIPUR STATE ANNUAL REPORT
1935-36
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING PRESS
1936

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

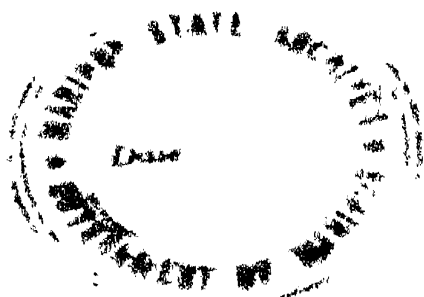
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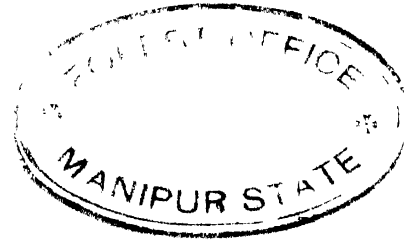


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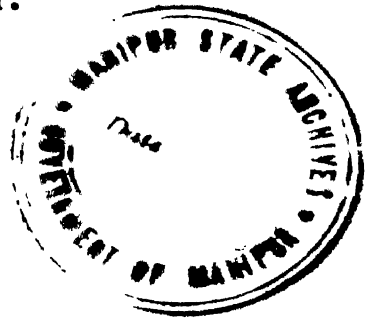
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1935-36

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Manipur State lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East, and is bounded on the North by the Naga Hills; on the East by Burma, on the South by the Lushai Hills and Burma, and on the West by Cachar. The area of the State is 8,638 square miles, some 700 of which form the central valley of Manipur, which is inhabited by Manipuris, while the remaining area of over 7,938 square miles consists of mountainous and hilly country inhabited by Nagas and other hill tribes.

The valley is about 2,600 feet above sea level with drainage from North to South and the highest mountains in the Hill area rise to nearly 10,000 feet above sea level.

The principal rivers in the State are the Imphal and Barak, the former with its tributaries draining the valley, the hills immediately surrounding it and the Southern Hills, and the latter draining the Northern and Western Hills. The Imphal river flows through the Chin Hills and the Kale Valley into the Chindwin river of Burma and the Barak river flows through Cachar and the Surma Valley into the lower Brahmaputra.

The valley of Manipur is dotted with lakes and marshes many of which dry up in the hot weather, but there are a number of large lakes which retain water throughout the year, the largest being the Loktak which is some 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth after the annual rains.

Statements for the temperature and rainfall will be found in Appendices II and III.

2. According to the census of 1931, the population of the State is 4,45,606, of whom 2,89,842 are inhabitants of the Valley, 1,50,839 of the Hills, and 4,924 of Jiribam. The population of Imphal and its suburbs is 95,668.

3. The revenue of the State during the last five years average Rs. 7,33,803. The Flood Loan of Rs. 99,000/- from the Government was fully paid during the year under report. The State had Rs. 1,40,000 invested in Government Bonds and Rs. 2,390 in Post Office Cash Certificates. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 to the Government of India.

4. Sreela Sree Astottara Satajukta Manipureswar His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singhjee Bahadur K. C. S. I. C. B. E. Bhakta Rajarshi Sree Kunda Seva Binoda Dharma Palaka Beerchuramani Dampingamba Huyen Langsaiphaba has six wives and has three daughters by the Maharani, three sons by the second Rani, one son (adopted by the Maharani,) and two daughters by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one son and one daughter by the sixth Rani.

His Highness came to the Gadi in 1891 with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and assumed ruling powers in 1908.

His Highness was awarded the C. B. E. in 1917 and was given the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1918. In 1934 His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The eldest son of His Highness, Maharajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh, is 28 years of age. He went with his younger brother Maharaj Kumar Priyabrata Singh to England in 1922 and married in 1929. In August 1934 His Highness the Maharaja was regretfully compelled to send him into exile and with the consent of the Government of India he took up his residence in Benares.

Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, second son of His Highness, secured the degree of Bachelor in Arts of the Allahabad University in 1934; and the third son Maharajkumar Lokendra Singh passed the Chiefs Colleges Higher Diploma (Intermediate) Examination of 1935-36 from the Mayo College at Ajmer. The fourth son Maharajkumar Jai Singh adopted son by the Maharani joined this college during the year under report.

5. The undermentioned officials visited the State during the period between 1st July 1935 and 30th June 1936.

(1) Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta, C. I. E., the Honourable Judicial Member, of the Assam Government, in November, 1935.

- (2) Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee, C. B. E., Post Master-General, Bengal and Assam Circle in March 1935.
- (3) C. E. Palmer, I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, in March 1935. He inspected the 4th Battalion Assam Rifles and the Civil Hospital, Imphal.
- (4) E. P. Burke, Esqr., Chief Engineer, Assam, in August, 1935.

6. Mr. G. P. Stewart, I. C. S., was President of the State Darbar up to 29th February 1936, when he was relieved by Mr. C. B. C. Paine, I. C. S. Maharaj Kumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A., was appointed as one of the Ordinary Members of the Darbar on 13th February 1936 and otherwise the membership of the Darbar remained unchanged (Vide Appendix I).

The Darbar held 39 Administrative meetings and 118 Judicial meetings within this year.

7. His Highness the Maharaja spent 21 days touring in the State, visiting Sugunu, Kokchai, Moirang and Kanow Iren. His Highness left the State for Cachar and Nabadwip on the 6th January 1936 and returned on the 3rd June 1936.

The President was on tour for 5 days (i.e. Mr. G. P. Stewart 2 days and Mr. C. B. C. Paine 3 days) in the valley.

HILLS.

1. The three Sub-divisions remained the same as in the previous year.

Charge.

Mr. S. J. Duncan, A. C. S., Assistant to the President, was in charge of Tamenlong Sub-division till the 11th September 1935, and then went to Ukhrul taking charge with effect from the 1st October 1935. The President was in charge of the Ukhrul Sub-division from the beginning of the year till the 30th September 1935.

Mr. Duncan toured for 41 days in Tamenlong, and for 131 days in Ukhrul.

Mr. R. H. Shaw, A. C. S., took charge of the Tamenglong Sub-division from the 11th September 1935. He toured 1 day in the Sair Sub-division and 140 days in Tamenglong.

Srijut A. Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. T., Assistant to the President, was in charge of the Sadr Sub-division throughout the year. He toured for 79 days.

The President toured 97 days in the Hills.

Outposts of Lambus were posted as before at Mao and Maram in the Sadr Sub-division, at Sitapaboi in the Ukhrul Sub-division, and at Thanlawn in the Tamenglong Sub-division.

The conduct of the Hill Tribes remained satisfactory.

Conduct of Hill Tribes.

Relations with the adjoining British districts remained satisfactory. There were four border meetings. In September 1935 the President met the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills at Mao; in December 1935, the President and the S. D. O., Tamenglong met the Superintendent, Lushai Hills at Tipaimukh; in January 1936, the President and the S. D. O., Tamenglong met the S. D. O., North Cachar Hills at Touthem, and in the same month the Political Agent and the S. D. O., Ukhrul met the Deputy Commissioner Upper Chindwin, S. D. O., Mawlaik and the Assistant Superintendent Somra Tract at Tamu. The President also met the Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills at Tungjoi in November 1935.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

1. Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh, B. A., S. D. C., was in charge of the Land Revenue Office throughout the year. Srijut A. Ibungotombi Singh, 2nd S. D. C., was in charge of the Field Staff but suddenly resigned on 31st January 1936. Since then, no new officer has been appointed, and the duties held by him reverted to Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh. Srijut A. Ibungotombi Singh was on tour for 49 days during the year.

Babu Chandra Nath Dey continued to hold the post of Mauzadar at Jiribam throughout the year.

2. There were 4 Kanungoes and 29 amins. The increase in the number of amins is due to the sub-division of a circle of Ahalup pana into two because of the size of the circle. The remaining extra amin was given charge of a circle in place of an amin who died during the year under report. This extra amin was again appointed a clerk in the Forest Member's office and his post was filled by a qualified man and the post of extra amin was converted into the post of a clerk of the office staff, vide Darbar Resolution No. 6R of 22-4-36.

No temporary Kanungoe or amins were appointed as the continuation of the survey was postponed for lack of funds.

Owing to the complete abolition of the Begar system in the valley 10 chainmen were employed at a cost of Rs. 4,903.

The increase in the number of chainmen is due to the sub-division of circle.

The Field staff was employed in the ordinary duties of settlement of waste lands, assessment of concealed cultivation, and exclusion of relinquished land from demand. They also checked and repaired station marks of the adastral survey and of the grazing grounds etc. They also reported about waste lands of Faut, Ferar and Jatrahin which improved the settlement of Patit lands.

The Jiri Field staff consisted of 2 permanent amins as before.

3. There was no change in the rate of assessment which remained (@ Rs. 5/15/- a pari for all classes of lands in the valley with a minimum of annas -/12/-). Shop sites were assessed at three times the ordinary rate as before.

But the Nagas' holdings in the valley were assessed @ Rs. 2/8/ per pari. In Jiribam the rate is Rs. 3/12/- a pari for 15 established villages and Rs. 2/5½/- a pari for 36 villages.

During the year 13,609 bighas (4,498.84 acres) of land were measured in the Dariabadi survey as against 7,559 bighas (2,498.84 acres) in the previous year and 78 bighas (25.78 acres) as against 29 bighas (9.58 acres) were relinquished. There was a total increase of 2,585 bighas (854.54 acres) in the area of Rayotwari land cultivated. This increase was due to the new settlement of lands which were cancelled in the previous year. In special tenure land 164 bighas (51.21 acres) were found to have increased and this increase was due to the grant of some free lands to some persons.

In Jiri 1,942 bighas (642 acres) were newly assessed but 1,863 bighas (616 acres) were relinquished. In the previous year 1,568 bighas (517.44 acres) were newly assessed and 2,430 bighas (801.87 acres) relinquished.

4. The current demand in the valley was Rs. 1,86,814 as against Demand. Rs. 4,95,758 in the previous year. The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 5,84,354. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 6,67,424. The fall in the current demand was due to the change in the rate of assessment.

In Jiri the current demand was Rs. 9,039-9-0 as against Jiribam. Rs. 9,017 in the previous year. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,222/8/- as against Rs. 8,672/- at the beginning of the previous year.

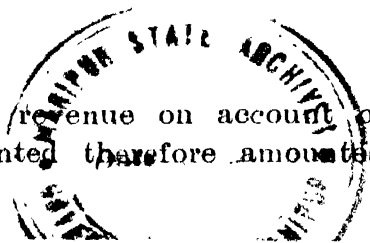
5. The permanent collection staff remained unchanged and consisted of 5 Lakpas, 5 pana clerks, 25 mohorriars and 43 Land Revenue Collection. peons. In addition to these 8 temporary mohorriars and 16 temporary peons were employed throughout the year.

The percentage of current revenue collected in the valley was 44.679 as against 34.741 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley excluding Rs. 372 collected before the close of the year but not credited into the Treasury until after the 1st July, 1936, were Rs. 3,27,348 as against Rs. 4,13,035 in the previous year. Of the arrear demand Rs. 1,09,849 were collected and of the current demand Rs. 2,17,508. Remission was granted as usual to the old and helpless. Remission of current revenue amounted to Rs. 4,858 and of arrear revenue to Rs. 56,194.

This latter sum was on account of cancellation of pattas for land which had gone out of cultivation and for which no bids were made when put to auction for the realization of arrears. In addition, a further sum of

Rs. 6,747 was made by the Darbar from current revenue on account of crops destroyed by floods. The total remission granted therefore amounted to Rs. 67,799.



Correction Slip No. 1 to the Manipur State Administration Report for 1935-36.

Under "CHAPTER II—Administration of Land Revenue."

Substitute "Rs. 9,619" for "Rs. 9,169" in the eleventh line of Page 7.

add to the Administration Report.

Amflsingh
The to 1936

Coercive measures those who fail to pay their revenue before the 1st March, the end of the collecting season.

During the year sale cases in respect of 63,112 defaulting estates were instituted in order to realize Rs. 2,55,204. Of this amount Rs. 16,870 were realised before the date fixed for the sales. Rs. 29,916 were realised by sale, and Rs. 17,557 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases in respect of 46,876 estates with the object of realizing Rs. 1,60,861 were still pending at the close of the year. Therefore 16,266 cases were disposed of during this period.

In Jiri there were for disposal 828 sale cases with the object of realizing Rs. 8,505. Of this amount Rs. 7,119 was realized before sale, Rs. 198 by sale, and Rs. 416 including Local Rate was remitted as irrecoverable. At the end of the year 42 cases were still pending for the realisation of Rs. 774. Therefore 786 cases were disposed of during the year.

7. Out of 5,156 cases for disposal 2,814 were finished and 2,342 remained pending as against 1,938 disposed of out of 3,676 in the previous year.

Court works.

In Jiri 290 cases were disposed of out of a total of 467 as against 169 out of 361 in the previous year. 227 Cases remained pending.

Appendices IV and V give details of case work.

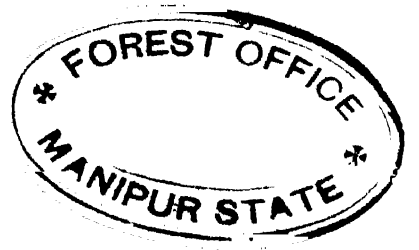
Appeals against the orders of the Land Revenue Courts lie to the President, and from him to His Highness the Maharaja. Appendix VI gives details of these appeals.

HILLS.

The collection of Hill House Tax in the two Sub-divisions—Ukhrul and Tamenglong was satisfactory ; but in Sadar it was unsatisfactory. Rs. 75,401 was collected and credited as against Rs. 83,492 in the previous year.

Actual collections were as follows :—

Sadar	Rs. 24,353
Jiri	Rs. 267
Ukhrul	Rs. 26,427
Tamenglong	Rs. 24,354



CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Valley.

1. The State maintains a force of Military Police, of which His
Military Police. Highness the Maharaja is Commandant.

Throughout the year under report His Highness held command During His Highness's tour outside the State and on several occasions, such as sickness etc., Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Darbar Member, held command on behalf of His Highness from the beginning of the year to the 15th July 1935; and again from 26th December, 1935 to the 24th June, 1936.

Srijut Huidrom Meghachandra Singh continued to hold charge as Subedar Major throughout the year.

The force is organised into 6 platoons. There are eight Indian Officers and 225 other ranks. Details will be found in Appendix VIII. It is armed with short Lee-Enfield rifles and kukries. It is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It provides guards of honour to His Highness, and escorts for him and for the President of the Darbar when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from the force.

The total cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 37,030 as against Rs. 34,391 in the previous year.

2. Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Khurailakpa, Ordinary Member of
Civil Police. the State Darbar, held charge of the Civil Police
Department throughout the year. He was on tour
for 30 days.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 5 Writer Constables, 38 constables, and 222 chowkidars. There are also 10 chowkidars in Jiri.

There is only one Thana in the valley, and it is at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction which extends only over Imphal itself. Cases in the *Lowai* are only taken up on the orders of the President, the Judicial Member, or the Police Member. Such orders are given in cases of murder, homicide, serious rioting, and affrays endangering the proper maintenance of law and order. In addition to the thana there are 4 permanent outposts, one at Mao, one at Sengmai, one at Pallel, and one at Jiribam. They control the Dimapur, Burma, and Cachar Roads.

The ratio of police including chowkidars, to the population of the valley was 1:1069.34.

Appendices IX and X give statements showing the number and nature of crimes and the working of the police during the year.

The total number of cattle reported lost was 136 (55 in Imphal and 81 in *Lowai*) as against 109 in the previous year. Of these 25 were recovered from *jhils* or otherwise.

There were 61 unnatural deaths reported during the year.

3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Member of the State Darbar, held charge of the Criminal and Civil Justice. Judicial Department throughout the period under report. He was on tour for 12 days.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the Courts in the valley and Jiribam. The Courts are (1) Darbar, (2) Cherap, (3) Sadar Panchayet, (4) Court of the Mauzadar, Jiribam; and (5) 13 Rural Panchayets.

The powers and functions of the above courts except that of the Sadar Panchayet Court remained unchanged. The Sadar Panchayet Court was given powers of imprisonment in criminal cases up to 6 months instead of 3 months (vide Darbar Resolution No. 4A of 13-5-36).

Appendices XI to XVI give details of the disposal of cases by the above courts.

4. There is only one prison in the State and it is at Imphal. It was opened in 1892, and since then up to the 30th June 1935, the total number of male convicts accommodated in the Jail was 7,499, of female convicts 99, of Civil prisoners 816, and of Lunatics 175. There is a small lock-up at Jiribam.

During the year under report Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Medical Member of the Darbar, and His Highness the Maharaja, were at different times in charge of the Jail Department.

The Jail staff consists of one Jailor, one Deputy Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Clerk, one Workshop Overseer, one Head Warder, one second Warder, 13 Warders, 8 temporary Warders, and 6 other servants.

The numbers of the prisoners remaining from the previous year were 185 male convicts, 46 male undertrials, 2 female convicts, 2 civil prisoners and 8 Lunatics.

The following prisoners were admitted during the year under report :—

Prisoners.

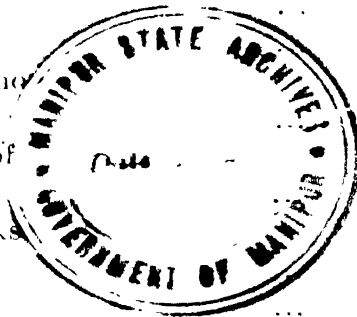
	1935-36		1934-35	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	229	1	218	2
Undertrial	344	5	633	6
Civil	23	0	26	0
Lunatics	12	1	10	0
Total	608	7	887	8

Out of the total number of 305 undertrials (including 46 from the previous year), 161 were convicted, 174 were released, and 13 remained pending trial. Out of the 253 convict and civil prisoners :—

224 were Manipuri Hindus, 13 were Manipuri Mahammedans, 10 were hillmen, 5 were foreigners, and the 1 female convict was Manipuri Hindu.

The average period of detention before conviction or release of undertrials was 38 days as against 13 days in the previous year.

Daily average of prison population	...	216.59
„ „ of Sick	...	24.50
Escaped convicts	...	1
Recaptured (including convicts who escaped in previous years).	...	2
Escaped prisoners who returned of their own accord	...	1
Convicts with sentence of 3 weeks or less	...	5
„ under age of 16 years	...	8
„ sentenced to whipping	...	12



The following prisoners were in the Jail on the 30th June 1936.

	1935-36		1934-35	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	198	1	185	1
Undertrials	12	1	46	0
Civil	0	0	2	0
Lunatics	9	0	8	0
Total	219	2	241	1

Of these 194 were Manipuri Hindus, 17 were Hillmen, 8 were Mohammedans, and the 2 females were Manipuri and hillwomen.

During the year under report 7 convicts were punished for offences committed while in Jail, as against 9 in the previous year. 6 convicts including 2 hanging cases and 1 undertrial died in Jail, as against 1 in

the previous year. No convict was released on account of sickness as against 1 in the previous year. 10 convicts were transferred to Sylhet Jail as against 1 in the previous year.

During the year under report prison labour was distributed as follows :—

Jail Labour.	1935-36	1934-35
Palace Moat (free labour) ...	10,990	11,517
Work on contracts ...	475	740
President's compound and Police Bazar (free) ...		260
Antimalarial work (free) ...	2,870	2,930
Work at daily rates ...	1,009	1,349
Jail Garden ...	3,482	3,401
Jail workshop ...	6,123	3,000
Jail service ...	26,684	18,301
Sent to court for trial ...	1,071	765
Undertrial ...	8,549	7,675
Cells and Lunatics ...	2,496	2,117
Sick ...	7,056	7,338

During the year under report receipts from the Jail were as follows (taken to the nearest rupee) :—

Receipts.	1935-36	1934-35
Contracts Rs.	125	144
Daily labour	205	309
Durries, newar etc. ...	2,139	984
Basket	68	...
Mustard oil and oilcake ...	813	1,230
Jail garden	107	168
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	53
Sale of yarn ... ..	...	26
Civil prisoner's diet money	121	119
Rent for Jail shop ...	4	...
	Rs. 3,882	3,033

A sum of Rs. 2,397 was spent on the purchase of raw materials as against Rs. 1,241 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Jail establishment, maintenance of prisoners, upkeep etc. amounted to Rs. 10,722 as against Rs. 9,336 in the previous year.

The system of allowing convicts remission for good conduct and good work was continued throughout the year under report according to the rules laid down for jails in British India.

Hills.

1. Outposts consisting of one Indian Officer and 50 sepoy are stationed at both Ukhrul and Tamenglong. The relations between these outposts and the people continued to be friendly.

2. There is no special police force in the Hills. The duties both of police and messengers are carried out by Lambus. They hold a position of peculiar trust and dignity, and act as interpreters in the Hill Courts.

The staff on the 30th June consisted of 1 senior Head Interpreter, 1 Mohurrir, 4 Head Interpreters, 2 Head lambus and 52 lambus. Six lambus are Manipuris and the rest are hillmen.

The staff is distributed as follows:—

SADR HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Senior Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 1 Head Interpreter „
- 9 Kuki Lambus.
- 6 Manipuri Lambus.
- 1 Kabui.
- 1 Kacha Naga.
- 1 Mao Naga (Rotation).
- 1 Maram „ „

MAO OUTPOST.

- 1 Mohurrir
- 1 Permanent lambu
- 2 Rotation Lambus
- (all Mao Nagas).

MARAM OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu.
- 3 Rotation Lambus.
- (all Maram Nagas).

UKHRUL HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.
- 7 Tangkhul Lambus.

SITA PABOI OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu (Kuki).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.

TAMENGLONG HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 6 Kuki Lambus.
- 2 Kabui „
- 2 Kacha Naga „

THANLAWN OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 1 Kuki Lambus

3. In the Hills the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate in British India, and the Assistants Criminal and Civil Justice to the President have powers equivalent to those of first class Magistrates. The courts of these officers hear all cases in which any party is a hillman except cases arising in the British Reserve. Appeals against the orders of the assistants lie to the President, and appeals against the orders of the President lie to the Political Agent.

Statements showing the disposal of cases will be found in Appendix XVII to XXII.

As far as possible cases arising far from Sub-divisional head quarters are disposed of locally by the Sub-divisional Officers when they tour the locality. Consequently cases are sometimes kept pending longer than would otherwise be necessary but parties are saved from having to make a journey of several days to head quarters.

Details of interdistrict Cases and appeal cases are given in Appendix XXIII.



CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION.

Valley.

1. Weather on the whole was good except in some parts of the year.

Weather and Crops. In the first part of the year agricultural operations suffered to some extent for want of rain. Insects damaged the standing crops to some extent. In the middle of November, 35 hailstones caused some damage to the standing crops in the southern part of the Valley and in the last part of March, 1936, great damage was caused to the standing crops by hailstones mostly in the town area. In the middle of April, 1936, some damage was done by flood to the standing crops. On the whole the rice crop was satisfactory being reckoned as a 12 anna crop. Other crops were not good. In Jiribam the production was not good, though value of some produce was raised.

The area in the valley under rice was 5,41,916 bighas (1,80,137.52 acres), and under other crops was 46,141 bighas (15,253.22 acres). In 1935, 1,942 bighas (642 acres) were newly assessed during the year, but 63 bighas (616 acres) were relinquished.

2. Unskilled labour in Imphal is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 a day, and in the Lawai from annas 5 to annas 7 a day. Forced labour for State and Government purposes in the Hills is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 per day. Bullock carts are paid @ annas 5 per cart in town areas of 3 miles radius and @ anna -1/6 per mile outside the town. Wages for artisans remained low as in the previous year, a good carpenter getting only about annas -8/- a day in his village, and about annas -10/- a day outside his village.

Price of food grains. 3. The price of rice was much higher during the year than in the previous year. The average rate was 21 seers to the rupee as against 33 seers to the rupee in the previous year. The price of other food grains was also comparatively high. No embargo was placed on the export of rice during the year.

Export and Imports. 4. During the year 1,89,608 maunds of rice and 1,00,304 maunds of chura were exported as against 2,51,619 maunds and 1,39,766 maunds respectively in the previous year; this, 9,164 maunds of rice were supplied for Government purposes.

Messrs. Mangolchand Megharaj and Co., of Imphal held the contract of the Cart-tax-monopoly and collected Rs. 38,530 during the period from 1st July, 1935 to 31st

Export (or Cart) Tax.

December, 1935 and Messrs. Mangolchand Kisturchand Imphal held it and collected Rs. 37,386 during the period from 1st January, 1936 to 30th June, 1936. For this the State received from them Rs. 59,000 as the royalty or fees for the monopoly right.

5. An export tax of Rs. 10 a buffalo, Rs. 8 a bullock and Rs. 5 a pony is levied on all such animals exported from the State. Cattle exported from one part of British India to another which pass through the State in transit have to pay tax of Rs. 50 up to 10 animals, Rs. 100 up to 20 animals and Rs. 200 up to 40 animals. No single trader is allowed to take more than 40 animals through the State. By an order of the Assam Government which was conveyed in their letter No. Pol. 1,522/6115 A. P. dated the 19th June, 1936, the rates of export tax for the latter kinds of exports now conform to the rates of the former from the State.

The collection of this export tax is carried on in the Foreigner's Office which was in the charge of Srijut Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A. During the year under report 3,373 bullocks, 33 Manipuri buffaloes, 567 Bangors (Bengali or Assamese buffaloes) and 374 Ponies were exported from the State. During the same year, 7 bullocks, 893 buffaloes and 3 ponies passed through the State from Burma to Cachar and Assam.

No cattle and buffaloes were exported during the period from 1st July, 1935 to 14th November, 1935, on account of an embargo on the export due to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease which continued from the previous year.

There was an increase in the export of cattle and buffaloes on the export of the previous year while the export of ponies decreased. At the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 5/11/- was the arrear demand which has not been collected yet.

During the year under review Rs. 33,681 was collected as Export tax.

FORESTS.

Srijut Lairenmayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar, continued to hold charge of Charge. Forests throughout the year under report. He was on tour for 72 days.

There were 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and during the year under report 179 cases were filed and reported; Case. of these 174 were disposed of and 7 cases remained pending on 30th June, 1936. 5 appeals were preferred against the order of the Forest Member. In 3 of these his orders were confirmed and 2 remained pending.

Three Reserves in the Western Range were created, and approved by the President, Manipur State Darbar, viz. Thingcham Kaimai, Tolbung, and Vangai, State Reserves. The stem by which the Hill villages on the hills overlooking the valley and those near the rivers by which extraction of wood to the valley is possible are given the option of buying the monopoly right in wood and grass growing in their village land was continued. In the year under report the sale of these mahals was, as before, made by the Hill Office.

A valley village land or a fishery is assessed as a grass mahal if there is grass fit for sale. These grass mahals are unclassified State Reserves. In most cases the boundaries of the grass mahals coincide with those of fisheries or village lands. There are 151 grass mahals in the valley. Of these 22 were struck off the list. The sale by auction of these grass mahals was continued as in the previous years. In the year under report the sale was satisfactory and successful as it produced a sum of Rs. 4,131 as against the sum of Rs. 3,286 collected in the previous year.

There was little or no Ukok trouble. It was probably due to the Ukok survey made in the previous 3 years. Permission to the valley villages near the hills to cut fire-wood free for their personal use from the neighbouring hills, as they have enjoyed the privilege from time immemorial, was continued.

The Forests in the Jiri-Borak area continued to be managed by Assam Forest Department, who retained 25% of the royalty collected to cover their expenses and to meet the import duty. During the year under report Government sanctioned a proposal to hand over the Jiri-Borak Forest to the State with the remark that the State must take over charge of this Forest from the 1st April, 1936. Owing to the want of competent staff, the charge was postponed up to 1st October, 1936. Preparations were being made to take over charge of these Forests. Mr. Hari Singh, B. Sc. (Edin) was appointed State Forest Officer; one local graduate, one Manipuri Hindu and one Manipuri Kuki were placed at Lakhipur Range Office under the direct supervision of the Range Officer to learn routine and other necessary duties performed by the Officer at the Revenue Station. There was a fall of revenue from this source, the amount being Rs. 9,765-4-3 as against Rs. 11,808 in the previous year. The two Forest Lambus who were posted in this area were continuing their work.

The Forest Toll Stations in the various parts of the valley were sold by auction as usual. There was an increase in the amount of revenue from this source the amount being Rs. 7,059-1-0 as against Rs. 4,966-11-0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,574 was remitted to the mahaldars of Sengmai, Ithai, Sawombung Moirang and Khomidok on account of cholera epidemic etc. One new Toll Station was established at Bamon Kampu on the Tinsit road.

All the lime pits are situated on the Manipur hills. This industry though it is a very old one fetched no revenue to the State before the year 1931. From the year 1931 the lime pits were sold by auction. During the year under report there was a considerable increase of revenue from this source the amount being Rs. 1,158/- as against Rs. 610 in the previous year.

The monopoly rights to trade in (1) bees wax, elephant tusk and deer horns and (2) orchids were sold by auction as their terms expired during the year under report. The Agar mahal was enjoyed by the previous monopolist, as his lease is still in force. The Darbar by their resolutions No. 8 R of 20th May, 1936 and No. 16 R of 8th April, 1936 created a Rubber Mahal and a Chalmugra Seed Mahal in the Manipur Forests. They were put to auction but there was no buyer. Probably this was because the mahals were new and untried. At last the Rubber Mahal was sold for Rs. 30 and the Chalmugra mahal for Rs. 5. The latter mahal did not cover the Jiri-Borak Forest for which a separate mahal was created and sold by Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cachar (Vide Darbar Resolution No. 8 R of 5th May, 1936). There was no sale of Tea Seeds during the year under report.

There was no change in this head. No repair of salt wells was done except that the Nongkhong or Leichubi of Valley Salt wells. Khonglen was examined by the salt well expert. On account of more important works the assessment of private salt wells revenue was postponed to next year.

Appendix XXIV will show the detailed statements of Forest Revenue collected during the year under report.

ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPARTMENT.

The department was under the management of Mrs. Davis till the 15th February, 1936. On her departure, in order to reduce expenditure at the establishment, it was decided that a Manipuri should be appointed as Manager. Srijut K. Tombi Singh was appointed Manager on the 20th April, 1936.

The sale proceeds varied from month to month. In September the amount was Rs. 171, in November Rs. 1,376, in December Rs. 322, in January Rs. 613. February brought Rs. 3,443, March Rs. 220, April Rs. 710, May Rs. 367, and June Rs. 457, (excluding annas and pies).

The total sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 9,066-15-6, as against Rs. 10,493 in the previous twelve months.

The Darbar has substituted a bonus of 1% on the sale proceeds for the commission on profits hitherto paid to the Manager.

HILLS.



1. The staple crops are rice, millet, job's tears and maize. Rice crops were satisfactory except in some villages in
Weather and Crops. Tamenglong where it was affected by an invasion of rats. In Tamenglong wet rice cultivation, in spite of encouragement given, has not increased much.

2. Unskilled labourers in the hills when employed on State P. W. D. works by the contractors are paid -/6/- a day. Other
Wages and Labour. impressed labour is paid at the rate of -/4/- a day.

3. Cotton and linseed are produced mainly in the hills near the valley where the hillmen can usually find a ready
Exports and Imports. market. In the South West area, particularly Senvon and Parbung, they can get their cotton and linseed exchanged with salt, thread and other articles from men from Cachar.

Maize was a source of some profit in the east. The leaves that cover the cobs are sold in Burma where they are used in making Burma Cheroots, but now this trade has suffered a setback on account of refusal of the Burmese shopkeepers to pay a better price for leaves. Pan is cultivated in the West by the Kabuis and sold in Cachar and Manipur. Potatoes are grown round about Ukhrul but only for local consumption.

The potatoes grown in Mao are exported into Assam. Oranges are grown in the West.

During the year under report no tea seed was exported.

Wheat cultivation was also introduced in Ukhrul this year and it is hoped that it will be possible to give a good report next year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The gross total revenue of the State was Rs. 8,53,691, as against Rs. 8,47,714 in the first 12 months of 1934-35. The Budget. budget estimate of the gross total revenue was Rs. 8,77,277. Actual revenue thus fell short of the estimated figure by Rs. 23,586.

The total gross expenditure was Rs. 8,78,371, against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 9,29,626. Thus a sum of Rs. 51,255 was not spent out of the budget allotments.

There was therefore a deficit of Rs. 24,680, as against a surplus of Rs. 91,196 in the previous year of fifteen months.

The actual receipts and expenditure of the Valley, Hill, and Water-works, budgets (including the suspense account heads), are shown separately in Appendices XXVI to XXVII (E).

2. Appendix XXVIII shows the closing balance of the State money in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1936. The actual Closing balance. cash balance on the 30th June, 1936 was Rs. 1,44,665-10-0, as against Rs. 1,77,688-13-0 on the 30th June, 1935.

3. Appendix XXVI shows the estimated and actual revenue receipts.

Receipt.

(i) Collection of Land Revenue fell badly. Only Rs. 3,36,998 were collected, as against Rs. 4,18,844 in the previous year. Collections were hampered by epidemics of disease, including cholera.

(ii) Fishery revenue improved slightly.

(iii) Foreigners Tax exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,430.

(iv) Forest revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,565.

(v) Receipts under Law and Justice (Court-Fees etc.) were less than the estimate by Rs. 4,000.

(vi) Jail and Excise receipts were normal.

(vii) Income Tax and Trading License Fees exceeded the estimate by Rs. 6,024.

(viii) Cart-Tax receipts were less than the estimate by Rs. 18,250. This was because the kist of Rs. 18,250 payable

by the monopolist on the 1st July, 1935 was paid earlier, and included in the figures of the previous year.

(ix) Cattle tax receipts were Rs. 13,681 more than the estimated Rs. 20,000. The tax is comparatively new.

(x) Fine receipts fell badly, showing a total of Rs. 15,397 as against Rs 25,699 in the previous year. Fines realised for late payment of revenue are included in this figure.

(xi) Receipts on account of Registration Fees improved to the normal figure.

(xii) Vehicle Tax receipts exceeded the estimated Rs. 2,800 by Rs. 513.

(xiii) Receipts from the Arts and Crafts Department exceeded the estimate by Rs. 6,655, but were less than the receipts of the previous year.

(xiv) Details of miscellaneous receipts are as follows :—

	1935-36	1934-35
House and furniture rent ...	2,017	880
Survey and Partition fees ...	34	279
Education fees	1,107	1,365
Hide Monopoly	166	167
Road Monopoly ... ..	...	965
Other items, including the sale of ' Inglesby ' at Shillong ...	84,948	8,082

The Road Monopoly was abolished half way through the previous year.

(xv) Library receipts were less than the estimated Rs. 3,000 by Rs. 334.

(xvi) Collection of hill house tax was on the whole satisfactory, a sum of Rs. 5,908 being collected in excess of the estimated Rs. 70,000.

(xvii) Hill Law and Justice receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 489.

(xviii) Hill Fines remained unsatisfactory, only Rs. 960 being collected out of an estimated Rs. 1,500.

(xix) Hill Salt was normal.

(xx) Hill Forest receipts were less than the estimate by Rs. 285.

(xxi) Hill Miscellaneous receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 758.

Hill receipts were on the whole satisfactory, exceeding the estimated Rs. 79,750 by Rs. 6,849.

4. Appendix XXVII A-E shows the detailed figures of expenditure.

I Administration—There was a saving under this head owing to the suspension of certain officers from the 1st October, 1935.

VII Maharaja's Civil List—The contingent expenditure includes Rs. 12,977/1/9 for the education of His Highness' sons. The details are as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Maharajkumars' Boarding allowances at Mayo College	6,986	2	0
Fees and Subscriptions ...	1,834	8	0
Miscellaneous College Allowances ...	990	1	0
Travelling Allowances ...	1,784	7	9
Maharajkumar Jai Singh's Tutor ...	1,381	15	0
	12,977	1	9

There was some saving under "Pay and Establishment" because the allowance of the late Raja Dumbra Singh, Senapati, had not been converted into a family maintenance allowance, since this proposal was awaiting the sanction of the Assam Government.

XV Payments—There was an excess of Rs. 65,767 under "Repayment of Government Loans", owing to the withdrawal of Rs. 65,167 under the sanction of Government for the liquidation of the Government loan of Rs. 99,000.

XX Arts and Crafts—The expenditure under "Contingencies" included Rs. 8,539 for the purchase of materials for manufactures.

2 and 3 (Suspense Account) P. W. D. Stock and Store, and Permanent Advance—Payments under these heads were made from the Reserve.

5. On the 30th June, 1936, the State had Rs. 1,40,000 in the Government 5% Loan of 1945-55, bringing in an annual interest of Rs. 7,000. Of the amount invested Invested Funds. Rs. 20,000 is allotted to the general State accounts, and Rs. 1,20,000 to the Water Works, and the interest is divided proportionately between the budgets and on June, 1936 a sum of Rs. 51,000 was placed on fixed deposit for 12 months with the Imperial Bank of India in Calcutta.

The State also owns the State Hydro Electric Scheme, in which it has invested Rs. 1,08,567 forming the capital of this concern. A loan of Rs. 36,385 bearing interest at 4% was also taken by the Hydro Electric Board in 1929 to repair flood damage.

6. The loan of Rs. 99,000 at 6% interest, taken from the Government of India in 1929-30, was paid off.
Indebtedness.

On the 30th of June, 1936 there was no loan outstanding against the State.

7. Appendix XXX gives a statement of the State's Assets and Liabilities.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

1. Captain W. J. L. Neal, I. M. S., held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy from 1st July, 1935 to 8th October, 1935, and Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., from 10th November, 1935 to 30th June, 1936. Honorary Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib G. C. Das held temporary charge for the intervening period.

Captain W. J. L. Neal, I. M. S., was on tour for 5 days and Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., for 43 days.

The Local Government continued to give the free services of an Honorary Assistant Surgeon, who was in charge of the Civil Hospital.

There were in all 13 State Doctors, one midwife, 23 Compounders, 1 Assistant Compounders, and 17 Vaccinators, working in the State.

There were 17 institutions in all including the Imphal Leper Asylum.

A new dispensary at Thanlon was opened on 7th December, 1935.

VALLEY.

2. The Civil Hospital at Imphal was in charge of a Government Honorary Assistant Surgeon assisted by a State Doctor. It occupies the place of the central and largest hospital in the State. In addition, in Imphal there are hospitals attached to the Palace, Military Police Lines, and the Jail as well as a Leper Asylum. There are four other dispensaries in the Valley at which inpatients can be treated.

82,654 outdoor and 794 indoor patients were treated during the year as against 79,836 and 705 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

132 major and 784 minor operations were performed during the year as against 99 and 1,044 respectively in the previous year for the same period. The decrease in the number of minor operations performed was probably due to the Cholera Epidemic in the latter half of 1935.

3. 16,452 primary vaccinations and 46,268 revaccinations were carried out during the year as against 9,526 and 3,882 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

Vaccination.

4. There were outbreaks of Cholera and Small-pox during the year. The number of cases and deaths was as follows :—

Epidemics.

Cholera {	Cases ... 2,370	Small-pox {	Cases ... 796
	Deaths ... 1,162		Deaths ... 176

The State Doctor in charge of the Mao Dispensary examines all persons entering the State. Detected cases are reported to the Imphal Civil Hospital, where proper examination and treatment is carried out. 5 cases of Kala-Azar were treated as against 11 in the previous year for the same period. All cases were imported.

Kala-Azar.

Antirabic treatment with vaccine is carried out at the Imphal Civil Hospital. 61 cases were treated during the year as against 105 in the previous year for the same period.

Antirabic-Treatment.

Appendix XXXI shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Valley Dispensaries during the year under report.

Hills.

1. There are eight dispensaries in the Hills at Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Churachandpur, Mao, Shuganu, Sitapaboi, Kangpokpi, and Thanlon (newly opened).

Dispensaries.

The Hill Dispensaries are growing in popularity, and there is no doubt that Medical treatment is being appreciated by Hillmen.

Leprosy, Yaws, and Goitre, are prevalent amongst the Hill people. The State Doctors and Compounders tour from their dispensaries and keep reports of these diseases on special form for each village.

89,819 outdoor and 596 indoor patients were treated during the year as against 73,326 and 465 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

4 Major and 349 minor operations were performed during the year against 1 and 320 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

7,413 Primary vaccinations and 7,673 revaccinations were carried out during the year against 6,859 and 3,659 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. An outbreak of this disease occurred in Kuki villages near Churachandpur in February 1936.

Epidemic. The infection spread to the Lambu Lines in March (probably by contact with carriers from Churachandpur) and later spread to Kuki villages, Yengdoupok (near Yaingangpokpi), Shongbem, Yangooi, and Thangjamkhulen (east of Kangpokpi). The total number of reported cases and deaths was 96 and 61 respectively. It is impossible to give a definite opinion regarding the source of the infection. The disease has been prevalent in Burma and British India for sometime, and it is possible that the infection was brought from Burma. It is a significant fact that the disease was almost entirely confined to Kukis. It is possible that further outbreaks will occur in the cold weather and the Medical Staff have received special instructions regarding the early diagnosis and preventive measures.

There were outbreaks of Cholera and Small-pox also during the year. The number of cases and deaths was as follows:—

Cholera	{	Cases ...	22	Small-pox	{	cases ...	244
		Deaths ...	14			Deaths ...	37

Appendix XXXII shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Hill Dispensaries during the year under report.

2. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,400 was made to the American Baptist Mission; and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 350 to the North-East India General Mission during the year under report.

The North-East India General Mission has 5 dispensaries located at Churachandpur, Tinsuang, Hanship, Khanpi and Patpiritmun. They treated 11,326 patients. The total cost was Rs. 2,583-6-2 of which Rs. 1,400-10-3 was covered by the sale of medicines.

One student completed the Sub-Assistant Surgeon course at Dibrugarh, and will be stationed at Churachandpur to do medical work.

The American Baptist Mission has one dispensary and Leper-Asylum at Kangpokpi in charge of a Medical Officer.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Valley.

1. His Highness the Maharaja held charge of the Education Department throughout the year. The total expenditure on Education in the valley for this year was Rs. 51,094 as against Rs. 50,250 last year. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,705 as against Rs. 2,231 last year and of this amount Rs. 1,106 was realised on account of tuition fees against Rs. 1,492 last year.

The Deputy Inspector was on tour for 106 days and the two Sub-Inspectors for 215 days and 213 days respectively. During the whole year the Education Standing Committee held 3 meetings.

2. There were 85 Lower Primary Schools, of which 23 were in Imphal ; 57 in villages in the valley and 5 in Jiribam. These figures include 3 Sanskrit Tols, 4 Girls' Schools, 10 Madrassas and 1 Hindi School.

There were 7,009 boys and 183 girls on the rolls on 30th June, 1936 as against 7,433 boys and 395 girls in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 4,883.81 as against 5,532.78 in the previous year.

Education is free but not compulsory.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the 4 girls' schools on 30th June, 1936 was 198 as against 210 in the previous year ; and the average daily attendance was 138.49. There were also 183 girls reading in various boys' schools.

In the Scholarship Examination held in December, 1935, 622 candidates appeared of whom 329 or 52.89% were successful. Out of 31 girls who appeared in the Lower Primary examination 11 were successful.

13 boys from the Imphal Centre passed the First Examination, and 8 the Second Examination of the Assam Sanskrit Association.

3. There were 3 Upper Primary Schools, all situated in Imphal to which students who have passed the Lower Primary examination are admitted.

The number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June, 1936 was 384 as against 403 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 304.13.

In the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 175 candidates appeared of whom 100 or 57.14% passed. Of 3 girls who appeared 2 were successful.

Small tuition fees are levied from boys in these schools.

There is also one State-aided Girls' Upper Primary School, the Sagolband Girls' School which is managed by a private committee of 7.

4. There were 203 teachers. Of these 4 were Matriculates, 164 were holders of Middle English or Middle Vernacular or Upper Primary Certificates, 11 Lower Primary Certificates, 18 Persian Certificates and 6 no Certificates. Of the last 6, 2 passed the Second and 1 passed the First Examination of the Assam Sanskrit Board. There were 172 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans.

Teaching Staff in Lower
Primary and Upper
Primary Schools.

5. There are also one Middle English Girls' School, the Lady, Earle Girls' School and three unaided Boys' Middle English Schools; i. e. (1) "Ramlal Pal" (2) "Narsingh" and the other "Nambol". They are all in Imphal.

6. There are two recognized High Schools in the State the Johnstone High School and the Churachand High School.

The Johnstone High School is managed by a Committee of 5. The Political Agent is Secretary; and the President and one Darbar Member are on the Committee. The State gives a contribution of Rs. 5,000 annually, and the school also receives grant-in-aid of Rs. 45 a month from the Government of India and Rs. 50 a month from the Assam Government.

There are 15 masters on the staff; 12 being Manipuris and 3 Bengalis. Five are graduates of the Calcutta University, including one M. A. in English. One is F. A. and 1 is I. A. Of the remainder 5 are Matriculates, one is a Sanskrit Pandit and one is a non-matriculate.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 333 pupils on the roll, of whom 310 were Manipuri Hindus, 6 Manipuri Mahomedans, 14 Hill tribes and 3 non-Manipuris. The average attendance was 305.13.

In the annual School examination 282 boys appeared, of whom 230 or 81.56% passed. The number of candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination of 1936 was 26, of whom 15 passed in the first division, 5 in the second, and 1 in the third.

The Churachand High School is patronised by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and managed by a Committee of 6 of whom one is nominated by the Darbar. This school received a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the valley budget and also a capitation grant @ one Re. per Hill tribe student per mensem from the Hill budget.

There were 14 masters on the staff, 10 being Manipuri Hindu, 3 Bengalees and 1 Manipuri Mahomedan. Six of them are graduates of the Calcutta University, 3 I. A., 3 matriculate, one I. A. passed Shastri

of the Benares University and one matriculate with special training for Mahomedan languages.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 326 pupils on the roll, 286 being Manipuri Hindu, 13 Manipuri Mahomedan, and 27 Hill tribes. The average daily attendance was 289.16.

In the annual school examination 241 boys appeared, of whom 214 or 88.8% passed. The number of candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination was 9, of whom 5 were successful.

There are also three other High Schools—(1) The Tampha Sana Girls' High School; (2) the Bengali High School and (3) the Your High School.

The Tampha Sana Girls' High School was first started in the Palace from May, 1935 and then shifted to its present building which was constructed at the personal expense of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur on the 1st April, 1936. This School was named after Sreemati Tamphasana Devi, His Highness' deceased daughter. In February, 1936 the Director of Public Instructions of Assam granted provisional recognition of this School allowing enrolment of classes from III to IX and the State allowed it a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per month from June, 1936. It is managed by a Committee of 12 members appointed by His Highness. There are two Darbar Members on this Committee. His Highness is its Founder and its committee resolutions are subject to his approval.

There were 9 masters on the staff all being Manipuri. Two of them are graduates of the Calcutta University; one B. A. (failed); two I. A's. (failed); and four Matriculates.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 81 girls on the roll.

The Bengali High School was granted two years' provisional recognition by the Calcutta University to present candidates at the Matriculation Examination in 1938 and 1939. This School is managed by a Committee of 9 Members, of whom two are nominated by the Darbar, one by the Political Agent, and one by the Commandant 4th Assam Rifles. It receives a grant of Rs. 40 per month from the State, Rs. 27 per month from the Central Fund and Rs. 20 per month from the Imphal Town Fund.

There are 10 masters on the staff, 3 being Manipuri and 7 Bengali. Of them 3 are graduates, one is F. A., one I. A., one V. M. and the rest Matriculates.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 173 pupils on the roll, of whom 77 were Manipuri Hindu, 5 Manipuri Mahomedan, 2 Hilltribes and 89 Bengali and other Foreigners. The average attendance was 152.8. In the annual examination, 1936, 152 boys appeared, of whom 89% passed.

There is also another private High School --the Your High School. All the High Schools are in Imphal.

During the year 2 new State Scholarships were given to boys who passed the Intermediate examination of 1936. There were also 3 scholarship holders studying in the 4th year Bachelorship Class, 2 in the 3rd year classes. Of these scholarship holders 4 were in Cotton College, Gauhati, 2 in Murarichand College in Sylhet and one in the Berry White School, Dibrugarh.

In the Examination of 1936 none of the State Scholarship holders got the B. A. or B. Sc. degree ; but 2 passed their intermediate Examination in Arts.

During the year Rs. 2,680 was spent on Scholarships.

HILLS.

1. There were 58 State Lower Primary Schools in the Hills, including the Chinga School at Imphal and Ukhrul School which both teach Upper Primary classes as well. They were distributed as follows :--

Sadr.	Ukhrul.	Tamenglong.
1 Mixed (Chinga)	2 Mixed (Ukhrul)	3 Mixed (Tamenglong)
1 Chothe	9 Tangkhul	8 Kuki
3 Kuki	3 Kuki	3 Kabui
12 Mao	1 Maring	2 Kacha Naga
3 Maram	2 Anal	—
2 Maring	—	16
1 Kabui	17	
1 Prum		
2 Tangkhuls		
<hr/> 26		

The schools at Imphal and the sub divisional headquarters tend to become much more efficient than village schools with a few exceptions and promising boys are encouraged to read in them. Boys leaving their own villages to go to schools are assisted with State Scholarships as far as possible.

2. There are 2 State Upper Primary Schools for the hills one being the Chinga Hill School at Imphal and the other the Ukhrul School.

Scholarships are given to assist boys reading in the Upper Primary Schools.

3. The annual grant of Rs. 1,000 given to the Churachand High School (formerly the Manipur Institution) was changed to a Capitation grant of Re. 1/- a month for each hill boy. On the 30th June there were 27 hill boys on the rolls.

Scholarships are also given to boys reading in the High Schools in Imphal.

4. Four hill boys hold State Scholarships for Education outside the State. A Tangkhul and a Kuki are reading in the Berry White Medical School at Dibrugarh. Another Kuki is under training as a P. W. D. overseer at Dacca. The Tangkhul boy who was in the Cotton College, Gauhati, came out unsuccessful in the 4th year B. A. examination.

5. The American Baptist Mission has a Middle English School at Kangpokpi. There were 8 male teachers and 3 female. On the 30th June, 1936, there were 100 boys and 48 girls on the rolls. The Mission also has an Upper Primary School at Ukhrul, with 3 masters and 72 boys and 6 girls on the rolls on the 30th June, 1936. In addition it had 31 Lower Primary Schools on the 30th June employing 38 teachers. There were 436 boys and 107 girls on the rolls at the close of the year. Six boys held scholarships at the Jorhat Christian Schools, three in the High School and three in the Bible School. Two girls had scholarships at the Golaghat High School for girls. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,344.

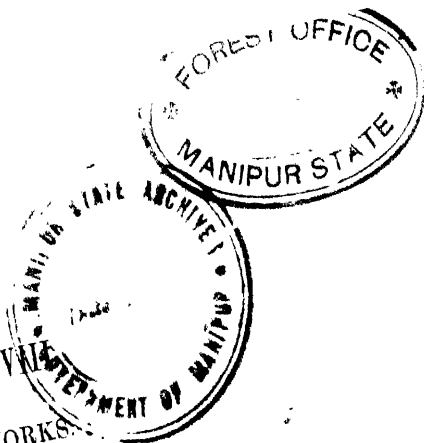
A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500 is made by the State.

The North-East India General Mission has one Middle English School at Churachandpur, on the roll of which there were 23 Middle English Students, 20 Upper Primary Students, and 39 Lower Primary Students. Besides this there is one English Bible School with 19 Students at Churachandpur. The Mission also maintains 19 village Schools in which there are 2 Middle English Students, 15 Upper Primary Students, and 406 Lower Primary Students. The total number of Students in all the Mission Schools was 505, of which 490 are boys and 15 girls. Of this number 90 students are non-Christians.

The Mission has on its staff 23 teachers and 1 School Inspector, and spent Rs. 4,937 on education during the time under report. One Student is studying in the Shillong Government High School and one Student in a High School in Imphal.

Progress is being made in the teaching of Manipuri and at present this language is being taught to some extent in all Mission Schools.

CHAPTER VI
PUBLIC WORKS.



Valley.

1. Mr. C. F. Jeffery, M. I. M. E. continued to fill the post of the State Engineer up to the 25th February, 1936. From the 26th February he took leave for 8 months and Bijut Yambem Bijoy Singh acted in his place for the rest of the year.
- 2 The use of the grader plant is becoming very important to maintain surfaces of the kutchha roads and to roll the Pucca sections which are gradually being extended

Roads
from Imphal.

On Roads the chief items of improvements are :—

(1)	Raising Kharangpat Road above flood level from mile	20—21
(2)	Ditto Yairipoke Road	5½—6½
(3)	Ditto Ukhrul Road	6—6½
(4)	Ditto Kangjupkhul Road	6—6½
(5)	Ditto Lamsang Feidinga Road	6½—8
(6)	Kakehing River diversion at Hiyanglam between miles	21—22
(7)	Heirok	19—20
(8)	Lamsang	7—8

Stone metal or shingle has been extended as follows :—

- (1) Burmah Road miles 2½—3 and 3½—4.

Resurfacing Pucca Roads.

(1)	Kangjupkhul Road	1½ miles.
(2)	Burmah Road in bad sections	¾ "
(3)	Ukhrul Road	1 "
(4)	Mayang Imphal Road	1 "
(5)	Bishenpur Road	1 "
(6)	Langthabal Road	1 "
Total		5½ miles.

Encroachment is still prevalent, all over the valley. Action has continually been taken by the President, Manipur State Darbar to eject encroachers.

The chief new bridges completed within the year are :—

Bridges.

	No.
(1) Kharangpat between miles 20-21 on Mayang Imphal Shugnoo Road ...	3
(2) Bishenpur Moirang Road at 19½ mile ...	1
(3) Pukhao Road at 6½ mile ...	1

Two important bridges Waithow and Sekmai jin are under construction. There still remain some bridges, especially the large ones in the Imphal area, which are in an unsatisfactory condition.

At Mutumphiboo, Cherai and Chabungbam Company three new diversions were made as the old bunds have badly suffered from erosion. At Ningomthong a pucca culvert was constructed. The new earth put on it was washed away by flood. The bund is now in good order.

Bunds.

Three School houses, at Khangabok, Wabagai, and Leimapokpam, were reconstucted with corrugated iron roofing.

Schools.

Only one Panchayet house has been reconstructed this year at Buribazar with corrugated iron roofing. Five Panchayets and one School were burnt down. These buildings all had thatched roofing.

Panchayet Houses.

3. The average attendance has been :—

Workshop.

1931-32	...	40
1932-33	...	29
1933-34	...	30
1934-35	...	32
1935-36	...	35

By the use of electric power the cost of manufacture in the workshop has been reduced.

Appendix XXXIV (a) gives details of the expenditure on State Works.

WATER WORKS.

1. Srijut Lairenmayum Iboongahal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar held charge of this subject with the State Engineer in charge of the works branch.

Charge.

The supply of water improved by the substitution of reinforced concrete hydrants for tanks. This improvement and the exemption of all houses situated more than 440 feet from the nearest tap by the nearest path from payment of water met the grievances of the public. It is hoped that more hydrants be installed within the water rate boundary under this scheme since water is available owing to the installation of reinforced concrete hydrants and abolition of tanks.

The shortcut scheme and house enumeration in pursuance of this scheme were continued. The shortcut survey and the house enumeration in No. 3 Circle and part of No. 2 Circle viz villages Nos. 40 Chingakham, 41 Chingamathak, 48 Singjamei, 59 Oinam thingen, 47 Chingaha, 61 Ahongsangbam Leikai and 99 Ningthoujam Leikai were completed. The results were that the number of tax-paying houses in No. 3 Circle increased from 1262 to 1334 during the year; that is to say, 307 new houses were discovered and 235 houses were cancelled of which 19 houses could not be brought within tax-paying range even after shortcut construction. Houses, though outside 440 yards during the year, would be inside after shortcut construction. Ninety houses were struck out from the list because the householder has died or permanently left the house. After the shortcut construction is completed 217 more houses will be added to the list. So there would be 1,551 tax paying houses in the No. 3 Circle. About 259 houses were discovered from these Leikais in No. 2 circle mentioned above and 125 houses were cancelled.

The demand of No. 3 Circle has been increased by Rs. 108 and ultimately it will be increased to Rs. 433-8-0.

1. There was no change in the rate for water tax which remained at Rs. 1/8/- per inhabited house. The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 33,205-8-0 of which Rs. 1,143-12-0 were collected. The current demand was Rs. 11,878-8-0 of which only Rs. 2,668-6-0 was collected, a further sum of Rs. 2,233-12-0 collected in the shape of fines and fees. Thus a total sum of Rs. 9,045-2-0 was collected during the year. Of this sum, Rs. 17-12-0 was not credited to the State during the period under review.

Rs. 2,347-8-0 was remitted for houses that were outside 440 yards from nearest tank (Vide Darbar Resolution No. 4A of 16th March, 1932): Rs. 2,085-12-0, because the houses were cancelled as being no longer in the list and Rs. 1,020-2-0 as ordinary remission for the poor. So the total remission was Rs. 5,453-6-0. The amount is rather high. It is due to the fact that many long pending objection cases which were kept for special survey were disposed of. In the house enumeration, which was made for the first time since the first assessment that was made in 1913, it was found that many old tax paying houses had disappeared. During the year a special attempt was made to eliminate the irrecoverable arrears by granting remission to those who were unable to pay.

The arrear outstanding on the 30th June, 1936 therefore amounted to a sum of Rs. 32,818-8-0.

4. The total receipts during the year under report were as follows : —

Arrears	...	...	Rs.	4,143-12-0
Current	...	...	,,	2,668- 6-0
Fines and fees	...	...	,,	2,248- 0-0
Contribution from the Cantonment	...	...	,,	1,000- 0-0
Interest on investment	...	...	,,	6,000- 0-0
Miscellaneous (Court fees etc. etc. )	...	...	,,	64- 1-0
			Total Rs.	16,124- 3-0
Less amount collected but not credited to the State Office during the financial year under report				17-12-0
			Rs.	16,106- 7-0

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,726-10-11.

Receipts therefore exceeded expenditure by Rs. 5,379-12-1. At the beginning of the year there was a current balance of Rs. 17,404 at the credit of water works. And by the addition of the above surplus the amount at the credit of the water works became Rs. 22,783-12-1.

In addition to this there is a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 invested.

5. There were 49 cases pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 573 miscellaneous and objection cases were filed and reported of which 553 cases were disposed of by the Member and 69 cases remained pending on the 30th June, 1936. One appeal was preferred against the order of the Forest Member and his order was confirmed.

6. 663 Parwanas were issued, 18 persons were arrested to induce payment and 19 sale cases were held.

Coercive Measures.

7. The collection during the year was unsatisfactory.

Details of expenditure on works will be found in Appendix XXXIV(c).

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

1. The Hydro-Electric Scheme was started with capital put up by the State, and it is managed on behalf of the Darbar by a Board consisting of six Members under the Chairmanship of the Political Agent. The President and the Police Member represent the Darbar directly on the Board.

Administration.

2. The Statement below shows the receipts and expenditure during the year.

Receipts	...	...	...	43,385
Add Opening balance Treasury		13,751		
Imperial Bank of India	...	2,197		
Total	...	15,948		15,948
			Total	59,333
Expenditure	...	...	...	43,795
Ordinary	...	39,672		
Extra Ordinary	...	4,123		
Total	...	43,795		
Closing balance for 1935-36	...		...	15,538
Treasury	...	14,335		
Imperial Bank	...	1,203		
Total	...	15,538		
* As per Treasury account	...	14,568		
Amount of 3 uncashed cheques drawn in March, 1936	...	233		
Total	...	14,335		

These figures do not include the sum set aside for the Reserve as below :—

	Face value.	Purchase value.	Remarks.
Postal cash certificate	5,330	3,997-8	Purchased on 7/6/32
ditto	4,670	3,969-8	„ 3/7/34
Total	10,000		
Fixed deposit in Imperial Bank	10,000 (@ 2 % interest	invested on 21/2 '36	
ditto ditto	4,328 (@ 1½ % renewed	investment on 24/3 '36.	

3. The details of receipt were as follows :—

Power Supply	...	Rs. 20,477
Lights and Fan	...	18,633
Miscellaneous	...	4,170
Process fees	...	105
		<u>43,385</u>

There was an increase in receipts under both major heads. As explained in last year's report, the receipts from Power Supply are uncertain, because they depend on good harvests, which produce rice for export. A bad harvest or a serious flood might reduce this source of income. In the opinion of the Board the true prosperity of the Scheme depends on the income from Lights and Fans. The Board is making every effort to extend the supply. So far, the demand from

Manipuri gentlemen has been disappointing but there are signs that they are beginning to appreciate the benefits of electricity and it is hoped that there will be a great expansion in a few years. There is a proposal before the Board now for a considerable extension of supply in Cantonments.

The increased revenue from Lights and Fans in the year under report is particularly gratifying, because there was a loss of about Rs. 1,000 in receipts under this head owing to the break-down of one Transformer.

4. The main heads of expenditure are as follows:—

Reserve	...	10,000
Dividend and Interest on Flood Loan		8,940
Extensions and Improvements	...	6,942
Staff and Running Expenses	...	6,746
Repairs and Renewals	...	2,697
New Transformers	...	3,445

The Extraordinary Expenditure mentioned in para 2 was mainly for the purchase of Transformers. The failure of one Transformer caused trouble and loss of revenue, and has shown the need for keeping at least one spare Transformer in stock. Arrangements have been made for this. Further, an additional Transformer has been installed in Sadr Bazar to ensure a better distribution of the "load" needed for the rice mills.

5. The year as a whole was the most prosperous which has been known so far. In the budget for 1936-37 it is proposed that the dividend on the Darbar's capital be raised from 7% to 8%, and that a further Rs. 10,000 be put aside to the Reserve, which will then stand at almost Rs. 35,000. The necessity of building up a strong Reserve in the early years has to be recognised. When that has been done it should be possible to increase the dividend on the Capital.

6. In February 1936, the Scheme was inspected by Mr. J. H. Chandler of the English Electric Co., who supplied the machinery. He reported favourably on it.

7. Mr. C. F. Jeffery went on leave for 8 months at the end of February, 1936. Srijut Bijoy Singh, Officiating State Engineer has been co-opted to the Board in Mr. Jeffery's place. Mr. Jeffery and his staff deserve much credit for their efficient and successful work.

Hills.

1. The State Engineer continued to be in charge of the construction and maintenance of all wire suspension bridges.
 Staff. One Overseer and one Senior Mohurrir work under

the State Engineer's control. The Sub-divisional Officers are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all Katcha buildings, bridle paths, petty bridges, and culverts. They are also responsible for the maintenance of the pacca buildings in their sub-divisions.

The P. W. D. Staff consists of 1 overseer, 4 senior Road Mohurrirs, 6 junior Road Mohurrirs and 8 Road Lambus.

2. No new bridle paths were constructed. There are now 1,264 miles
Bridle Paths. of bridle path altogether.

3. A new wire suspension bridge over Tuivai River on the Vuite
Bridges. Bridle Path in the South West area is under construction 18 Stone Culverts were constructed in
Tamenglong.

4. The 2nd clerk's quarter at Tamenglong was extended. A new
Building. thatched house was built at Sitapaboi. Some thatched
bashas for the staff in the sub-division were renewed.

Details of the expenditure on Public works will be found in Appendix
XXXIV (b).

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Valley.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Srijut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar, continued to hold charge of this department throughout the year.

He was on tour for 25 days and the Sub-Registrar for 51 days during the year.

2. During the year under report 2,840 documents were presented for registration as against 2,010 in the previous year up to 31st March 1935 (as against 2,716 in the previous year up to 30th June 1935). Of these 2,627 were registered, 94 were refused and 119 remained pending. The corresponding figures for the last year up to 31st March 1935 were 1,876, 93, and 41, respectively.

The fees realized on account of registration of deeds during the year amounted to Rs. 3,272 (inclusive of Rs. 8/8/- collected but not credited to the State Office until after the close of the year). The corresponding figure for the last year up to 31st March, 1935 was Rs. 2,867/12/0.

The fees for registration of deeds are *ad valorem* fees and there were many registered deeds for which double registration fees were charged for late presentation in the previous year up to 30th June, 1935. These account for the fact that the receipts on account of registration of deeds during the year are less by a sum of Rs. 199/9/- than those in the previous year up to 30th June 1935 though the number of deeds registered during the year is 97 more than that of deeds registered in the last year up to 30th June 1935.

For some years past, the number of presentations decreased. But for the last two years there has been a gradual increase in the number of presentations.

3. During the year under report 73 documents were registered by the Jiri Mauzadar. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 74/8/- (including last year's collection of Rs. 2/8/-).

Jiri.

VEHICLE TAX.

A tax is imposed on all bicycles and motor cycles at the rate of Rs. 1/8/- and Rs. 3 respectively. The collection of this tax is undertaken by the Registration Department.

During the year under report 355 cycles were newly registered and 23 cycles were cancelled from the register. The total number of registered cycles at the end of the year was 2,913 of which 6 were motor-cycles. The imposition of a new tax on all tricycles using the State roads at Rs. 2 each per annum came into force towards the close of the year. Despite the notice issued to the public of this new tax, no tricycle was brought for registration.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 3,561 of which Rs. 903 was collected (including Rs. 3 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936) and Rs. 301 collected on account of fines for late payment (including Re. 1 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936). A sum of Rs. 60 was remitted. So the uncollected balance of the arrears was Rs. 2,598.

The current demand was Rs. 4,125/12/- of which Rs. 1,206 was collected (inclusive of Rs. 15 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936) and Rs. 52/8/- remitted. A sum of Rs. 869/4/- was already collected between the 1st April, 1935 and the 30th June, 1935. The uncollected balance of the current demand was thus Rs. 1,908. On the 30th June, 1936 the total arrears outstanding therefore amounted to Rs. 4,506. Rs. 278 were collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 4 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936) and Rs. 115 collected on account of fine for infringement of vehicle tax rules.

Besides a sum of Rs. 740/8/- was also collected in advance as tax for the year 1936-37 inclusive of Rs. 239/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936. The collection season of the vehicle tax, which was to run from 1st April to 30th June, accounts for the advance collection of this sum.

The total collection during the year was therefore Rs. 3,633/8/- (inclusive of fines) as against Rs. 2,601/8/- in the previous year up to 31st March 1935.

FOREIGNERS OFFICE.

1. Srijut Sanjenbam Nodia Chand Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar continued to hold charge throughout the period under report. He was on tour for 45 days.

There are 3 main branches in the work of the Foreigners' Office namely (a) Foreigners' Tax and Grazing Fees, and (b) Income Tax and Trading Licence Fees and (c) Cattle Export Tax (Vide Chapter IV).

2. Foreigners' Tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 5 a year on each male adult who stays in the State for more than one week. Grazing Fees are levied at the rate of

Foreigners' Tax and
Grazing Fees.

Rs. 1/4/- a year for each buffalo and annas -/12/- for each cattle owned by foreigners.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 21,865. But during the year under report, certain foreigners were discovered who had resided in the State for some years and had always avoided assessment. Dues outstanding against them amounted to about Rs. 55/12/-. The total is therefore Rs. 21,921. The totals calculated from the Jamabandi is Rs. 21,919. The difference of Rs. 2 was due to the fact that annas equal to or exceeding annas 8 were taken as a whole rupee. The current demand was Rs. 14,700 and the total demand was therefore Rs. 36,628. The current demand last year was Rs. 13,700.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 8,195 of the arrear demand and Rs. 3,996 of the current demand, in all Rs. 12,191 was collected. Rs. 1,957 was remitted from fees due from the old, helpless, widows, Pandits, and absconders etc.

On the 30th June, 1936, the balance outstanding was Rs. 22,480.

3. Income Tax is payable by foreigners only. Profits are reckoned on the turnover of firms and Income Tax is levied on the profits at the rates in force in British India.

Income-Tax and Trading
Licence Fees.

Profits are reckoned as follows :—

Annas-/2/6 per rupee of the sale price of rice exported from the State.

4% of the sale price of gold and silver sold in the State.

10% of the proceeds from sale of motor Vehicles and parts.

Anna-/1/6 per rupee of the sale price of miscellaneous goods.

The minimum taxable amount is Rs. 1,000.

Trading Licence Fees are charged at Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 a year according to the size of the business in addition to any income tax payable. State subjects are not liable for Income tax and Trading Licence Fees.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 218 (including a sum of Rs. 10 received from the Mauzadar of Jiribam after the submission of the Administration Report for last year). The Mauzadar reported that this sum was realised from a new shop-keeper who was discovered after the submission of report. Hence the balance outstanding on 30th June, 1935 should be increased by Rs. 10. The current demand was Rs. 15,171 and so the total demand was Rs. 15,389. The demand for the previous year was Rs. 12,524.

During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 198 of the arrear demand was collected, and Rs. 14,831 of the current demand, giving a total collection of Rs. 15,030. A sum of Rs. 51 was realised as Process Fee for late payment.

Rs. 275 (including Process fees of Rs. 11) was uncollected balance outstanding at the end of the year was 102 (including Process fee of Rs. 7).

Income Tax was paid by 46 persons while Trading Licence Fees were paid by 201 persons.

4. There were 5 appeals filed to the President, Manipur State Darbar, against the orders of the Foreigners' Member. In 3 of these the orders of the Foreigners' Member were modified while in 2 his orders were confirmed. Two appeals were filed to the Political Agent in Manipur. In one of these, the order of the President, Manipur State Darbar, was modified while in the other his order was upheld.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. Babu Krishna Narain Varma, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, held the charge of the Department throughout the year. He was on leave for 11 days from 1st to 11th July, 1935. He was out for a day to inspect buffaloes of foreigners that were passing through this State and were on their way to Cachar, at Bishenpur.

Babu Rajdhon Singh, the Touring Assistant and the senior Compounder Virachandra Singh toured as under :—

	No. of days on tour.	Miles travelled.	Villages visited
Touring Assistant	94	798	213
Senior Compounder	3	37	8

During the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's absence on leave for 11 days, the Touring Assistant officiated in addition to his own duties. He was on deputation to accompany His Highness the Maharaja's transport to Silchar from 6th January, 1936 to 9th February, 1936. He was on leave for 15 days from 1st to 15th June, 1936.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

2. Appendix XXXV shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year under report.

(a) The total number of deaths shown during the year under report is compared with the last year (composed of 15 months) is as under :—

Kind of animals	Current year	Previous year
Equine	11	16
Bovine	235	270
Others	99	95
	<u>345</u>	<u>381</u>

EQUINE.

- (b) This disease is responsible for 11 deaths against 6 during the past year. It was reported from 5 villages against 3 of the previous year.
- Surra.

BOVINE.

- (c) This disease broke out in the last quarter of the previous year and continued until the end of December 1935. It was reported from 348 places, and was responsible for 166 deaths amongst calves and old debilitated animals.
- Foot-and-mouth disease.

- (d) This disease broke out at Imphal and caused only one death before the contact animals were promptly treated with serum and vaccinated, which checked the disease.
- Black Quarter.

- (e) An outbreak of this disease was detected by the Touring Assistant while on tour in the last part of this year (May 1936) at Mayang Imphal. Fourteen deaths had already occurred before he reached the spot and could take measures to check the disease. At the same time a supply of 200 doses of anti-Anthrax serum was ordered immediately but before its arrival the measures taken by the Touring Assistant proved effective and the disease was stamped out.
- Anthrax.

- (f) 53 deaths shown under this heading were reported by the Chowkidars of different villages and at different times or noted by the Touring Assistant when he was out on tour, long after the occurrence, so that an actual diagnosis was impossible.
- Other contagious diseases.

OTHERS.

- (g) During the year under report 44 suspected cases of Rabies were kept under observation, out of which 18 were confirmed, as shown in the statement.
- Rabies.

- (h) Distemper broke out amongst dogs and cats during the last part of the year and was responsible for 81 deaths as shown in the table. This figure was obtained from the cases which were treated at the Hospital, but considering the nature of the outbreak it is presumed that there must be many more deaths, which were not reported.
- Other contagious diseases.

Preventive Inoculation.

3. Appendix XXXVI shows the results of inoculation adopted. During the year under report 33 bovines were treated with serum and vaccinated against Black quarter, in an outbreak at Imphal, in which one animal had died before inoculation, having no deaths afterwards and thus the disease was controlled promptly.

4. Appendix XXXVII shows the work done in the mufassil.

The total number of cases treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases comes to 392 against 2,023 treated during the previous year of 15 months. Apparently there is a decrease of 1,631 patients, which is solely due to the fact that the owners of Foot-and-mouth disease cases were directed to take the medicines from the Hospital direct, as this increased the popularity of the Hospital and at the same time saved some money over the Coolies who would have otherwise been engaged to carry the medicines along with the Touring Assistant for distribution.

5. Appendix XXXVIII shows the work done at the Veterinary Hospital.

(a) During the year under report 108 animals were treated as Indoor Patients. Indoor patients against 111 treated last year during 15 months.

(b) Total number of patients thus treated during the year is 9,847 against 8,012 treated during the last year of 15 months.

(c) The number of such cases treated during the year under report is 10,705 against 5,832 cases treated last year of 15 months.

Under all these three headings (a, b and c) there is a great increase as under :—

	Current year.	Previous year.	Increase.
Indoor	108	105	3
Outdoor	9,847	8,012	1,835
Mufassil	10,705	5,832	4,873
	<u>20,660</u>	<u>13,949</u>	<u>6,711</u>

This tremendous increase is attributed to the wide spread of Foot-and-mouth disease and Distemper amongst dogs and cats.

(d) During the year 160 castrations were performed against 155 during the previous year.

Castrations.

6. The total expenditure incurred for the Department during the year under report was Rs. 5,305 as against Rs. 4,621 in the previous year (12 months).

GENERAL.

7. During the year under report 252 major and 124 minor operations were performed against 313 major and 149 minor operations done last year.

Operations.

Three cases of Surra as against three of the last year were treated with *Bayer* 205 successfully during the year.

Treatment of Surra.

During the year, this new method of inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest, was tried on a dozen Manipuri cattle. Goat virus inoculations. The results were satisfactory, but before taking it up widely amongst the cattle of the ryots, endeavours are being made to try it on a few buffaloes and other foreign breeds of cattle found in Manipur.

Reporting of cattle diseases by the Chowkidars was fairly good.

The Hospital and Office staff worked satisfactorily during the year.

PRESS AND LIBRARY.

1. Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh continued to hold charge as Superintendent of the State Press throughout the year. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 4,699.

2. The machinery is modern and consists of a Double Demy Wharfedale Printing machine and various machines cutting, ruling, Machinery. paging and perforating the forms and books printed.

The Press printed forms for use in the State as usual, and in addition printed 29,911 copies of text books during the year for the Education Department which are issued through the State Office Library.

It also undertook private work on account of which a sum of Rs. 338 was credited to the State during the year.

The State Office Library sold 18,141 copies of text books during the year as against 20,474 in the previous year; of these, 17,374 were printed by the State Press, and 767 indented from Calcutta. In addition forms and stationery were supplied to the Hydro Electric Board and private individuals. The total value (sale price) of all these supplies for the whole year amounted to Rs. 2,820 as against Rs. 4,034 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 2,666 (including a sum of Rs. 194 on account of outstanding bills of the previous year) was received in cash Rs. 328/- was allowed as commission to book-sellers dealing with State publications, and Rs. 714 was outstanding against pending bills.

The actual cost to the State of all these (materials and labour only) was Rs. 1,549.

The following shows actual receipts and expenditure for Press and Library for the year.

Receipts.

(a)	Sale proceeds of books	Rs. 2,666
(b)	Press private work	„ 338
		<u>Rs. 3,004</u>

(a)	Press Establishment and running expenses	Rs. 4,699
(b)	Library establishment „	300
(c)	Cost of materials and books from Calcutta „	60
		<u>Rs. 5,059</u>

The difference Rs. 2,055 represents the cost to the State of printing all its own forms, notices and reports, etc.

The sale of text books was on the decrease.

PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE STATE.

During the year under report the Inglesby property of the State was sold to the Government of Assam for the construction of a second chamber at Rs. 80,000. Government provided in addition the Le Chatelet property (comprising the residences of Le Chatelet and Red-lands) for the use of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur. The other properties in Gauhati and Dimapur remained unchanged. The total cost of the maintenance of all these properties amounted to Rs. 4,436.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

For many years Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh, the Superintendent State Press, has carried on investigations privately, and has brought to light many interesting relics relating to the past history of Manipur. Since 1933-34 the State has given a small sum annually to assist in these researches.

In the Shangaithen excavation, in the early part of the dry season, some stone implements with charcoal, and very small chips of pottery were found showing that the site was the home of at least two civilizations, but in the latter part of the season no regular excavation could be carried out. Some old manuscripts including very rare ones in old Manipuri, Bengali, and Sanskrit, were acquired.

The two Sangaithen Palace sites, and the old and filled-up course of the Heibirok river were also reserved this year.

HILLS.

1. There were 727 guns in the hills. There is also one cannon held
Guns. by a Kabui village in the West Sub-Division.

The policy followed is to issue guns as far as possible to villages and not to individuals. According to the rules now in force in the State, a village must have more than 30 houses before an application for a license to hold a gun is considered.

In Sadr there are 295 guns, 90 held by Kukis, 111 by Mto Nagas, 11 by Katcha Nagas, 13 by Maram Nagas, 12 by Khoiraos, 3 by Kabnis and 1 by Tangkhuls and the rest by other tribes.

In East Sub-Division there are 141 guns, 45 held by Kukis, 48 by Tangkhuls, 2 by Angamis, 4 by Marings, 4 by Anais, and the rest by State Servants and other tribes.

The remaining 292 guns are in the West Sub-Division of which 32 are held by State servants and the rest by others.

2. Red Cloths are issued by the State to all Lambus. They are also issued to headman of Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Kacha Naga and Angami villages.

3. In Sadr 5,993 coolies were impressed for the State work. In the East Sub-Division 3,382 were impressed. In West 9,179 coolies were impressed. The coolies are paid.

Impressed Labour.



APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State showing changes
in personnel during the year 1935-36.

Names of Officers.	Appointments.	Period.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
1. G. P. Stewart Esq., I. C. S.	President, Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1935.	29th Feb 1936.
2. C. B. C. Paine Esq., I. C. S.	ditto	1st March 1936.	30th June 1936.
3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1935.	ditto
4. Do. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Khairairakpa	ditto	ditto	ditto
5. Do. Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A.	ditto	13th Feb. 1936.	ditto
6. Do. Sougajam Somorendra Singh, B. A.	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1935.	ditto
7. Do. Lairenmayum Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. L.	ditto	ditto	ditto
8. Do. Sanjenbam Nadiachand Singh, B. A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
9. C. F. Jeffery Esq., M. I. M. E.	State Engineer	ditto	25th Feb. 1936.
10. Srijut Yaumbem Bijoy Singh	Acting State Engineer	26th Feb. 1936.	30th June 1936.
11. S. J. Duncan Esq., B. A., E. A. C.	Sub-Divisional Officer	1st July 1936.	ditto
12. Srijut Arambam Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. T.	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
13. R. H. Shaw Esq., B. A., E. A. C.	Sub-Divisional Officer	ditto	ditto
14. Srijut Angom Tomchouba Singh, Angom Ningthou	President of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
15. Do. Rajkumar Digendra Singh, Khwairakpa	Member of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
16. Do. Thabal Sarma	ditto	ditto	ditto
17. Do. Khongjom Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
18. Do. Chingakham Mayurdhwaja Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
19. Do. Kangalam Jhulon Singh	ditto	6th Janry. 1936.	ditto
20. Do. Ngangbam Shyamkihor Singh, Yaikullakpa	President of the Sadar Panchayet Court	1st July 1936.	ditto
21. Do. Angom Dorendra Singh	Member of the Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	ditto
22. Do. Hijam Irabat Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
23. Do. Kangabam Jhulon Singh	ditto	ditto	5th Janry. 1936.
24. Do. Thanjam Modhumangol Singh	ditto	ditto	30th June 1936.
25. Do. Otsam Nildhwaja Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
26. Do. Angom Boudhmani Singh	ditto	6th Feb. 1936.	ditto
27. Do. Huidrom Birabari Singh, B. A.	Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja	1st July 1935.	30th Sept 1935.
28. Do. Angom Janaki Nath Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
29. Do. Arambam Ibolomeha Singh, B. A., B. L.	ditto	ditto	4th August 1936.
30. Do. Yendrebam Chaoba Singh	ditto	16th August 1935.	30th June 1936.
31. Do. Waikhom Chaoba Singh, B. A.	Superintendent, State Office	1st July 1935.	ditto
32. Babu Chandra Nath De.	Mauzadar, Jiribam	ditto	ditto
33. Do. Krishna Narain Varma	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto
34. Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh, B. A.	Sub-Deputy Collector	ditto	ditto
35. Do. Asangbam Tombi Singh, B. A.	ditto	ditto	31st Janry. 1935.
36. Do. Dwijamani Sarma, M. A.	Offg. Deputy Inspector of Schools	ditto	30th June 1936.
37. Do. Khomdram Dhanachandra Singh	Inspector of Civil Police	ditto	ditto
38. Do. Wahengbam Yumjao Singh	Superintendent, State Press	ditto	ditto
39. Do. Huidrom Meghachandra Singh	Suleidar Major of the Manipur State Military Police	ditto	ditto
40. Mr. Hari Singh, B. Sc. (Edin)	Forest Officer	29th May 1936.	ditto

APPENDIX II.

Figures of the Maximum and Minimum Temperature of Manipur for the year 1935-36 (from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936).

	Year 1935,						Year 1936.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Maxima	94	92	91	89	84	73	72	76	85	91	94	92
Minima	52	74	70	61	56	48	45	50	57	61	69	72

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Rainfall in the year 1935-36 (From 1-7-35 to 30-6-36).

	year 1935						year 1936								Average of 10 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
MANIPUR STATE	July	August.	September	October	November	December	January.	February y	March	April	May	June	Total	Total of past year	
Imphal	4 49	10 24	3 45	2 21	45		23	2 34	3 16	7 12	6 83	8 28	48 80	78 67	56 26
Tamenlong	28 53	31 30	12 45	3 95	1 49		1 64	3 95	6 69	12 71	19 02	22 84	145 57	245 07	161 84
Kangpokpi	24 74	23 69	16 02	7 68	3 62		3 10	7 67	11 21	16 56	24 52	23 49	162 30	180 05	Not available
Ukhrul	11 35	13 45	4 90	2 57	1 30		62	2 39	2 98	4 51	10 28	10 37	52 72	103 81	68 37
Churachandpur	13 64	6 67	5 92	2 42	1 40		29	2 54	3 80	12 27	6 62	9 38	64 95	83 62	66 75

APPENDIX IV.

Civil Cases (Original Suits) in the Land Revenue Court in 1935-36.

Name of Cases	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	In previous years but not disposed of	During the current year.	Total	Previous year	Current year.	Total	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Miscellaneous	(77) 1,151	(169) 1,663	(246) 2,814	(31) 653	(121) 919	(152) 1,572	[3] 1,286	[39] 30	[22] 120	[88] 136
2 Mutation	(22) 293	(37) 877	(59) 1,170	(17) 245	(17) 450	[34] 695	635	[28]	[3]	59 [3] 1
3 Tittle suit	43	33	76	27	10	37	21			16
4 Civil suit	25	39	64	16	20	36	30	1		5
5 New land	(58) 146	(62) 516	(120) 662	(22) 107	(30) 151	[42] 258	[8] 253	[12]	(14)	5 [8]
6 Partition	(21) 8 5	(12) 210	(33) 295	(8) 61	87	[8] 1 48	148	[4]	[2]	(2)
7. Fishery case	27	48	75	25	43	68	1	9	13	45
8. Relinquishment case	(5)	(4)	(9)	[1]	(3)	(4)	[1]	[3]		
Total	[184] 1,770	(284) 3,386	[467] 5,156	(79) 1,134	[161] 1,690	[240] 2,814	[12] 2,374	(86) 40	(41) 218	(101) 182

Note :—The figures in bracket are those for Jiribon.

APPENDIX V.

Civil Cases (Execution Suit) in the Land Revenue
Office in 1935-36.



Name of Case .	APPLICATIONS			DISPOSED OF			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING AT END OF YEAR		
	Filed in previous year but not dis- posed of	Filed in Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lousal	28	1	29	19		19	1		9
Sale	34	9	43	9		9	1	1	32
Possession	66	65	131	73	18	91	11	5	24
Total	128	75	203	101	18	119	13	6	65

APPENDIX VI.

Land Revenue Appeals for the year 1935-36.

Name of Court	Filed during			Dis posed of			Decisions				
	Previous year but not dis posed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Pre sent year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Rever ed.	Re tired back to Lower Court	Compromi ed or otherwise dis posed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
His Highness' Revi- sional Court	26	21	47	12	13	25	23	—		2	
President, Manipur State Darbar	17	75	92	17	53	70	39	6	21	4	—
Total	43	96	139	29	66	95	62	6	21	6	—

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Statement of Land Revenue for 1935-36.

Name of Pans.	Demand.			Collection			Remission.			Balance			Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total	Arrear.	Current	Total	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Revenue fine.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Naharp	73,978-5-0	1,03,697-9-0	1,77,675-14-0	25,281-3-7	63,195-11-0	88,476-14-7	4,883-12-0	2,009-1-0	6,913-13-0	43,813-5-5	38,741-13-0	82,285-2-5	1,802-11-0
Ahalup	1,38,481-3-0	1,36,040-3-0	2,44,521-6-0	26,159-15-0	41,234-14-0	67,394-13-0	17,588-5-0	2,972-15-0	20,561-4-0	94,732-15-0	61,832-6-0	1,56,565-5-0	2,699-8-0
Lairham	92,261-9-9	98,806-2-0	1,91,070-11-9	22,042-5-0	39,531-14-0	61,624-3-0	4,655-5-0	2,463-11-0	7,139-0-0	65,546-15-9	56,760-9-0	1,22,307-8-9	2,562-10-0
Khabam	2,12,319-4-0	1,20,117-7-0	3,32,436-11-0	22,964-4-2	47,671-13-6	70,636-1-8	24,925-11-0	2,310-3-0	27,735-14-0	1,64,429-4-10	69,635-6-6	2,34,064-11-4	2,114-6-0
Imphal	67,310-12-9	58,153-1-0	1,25,463-13-9	13,392-14-11	25,823-6-7	39,216-5-6	4,120-9-0	1,328-5-0	5,448-14-0	49,797-4-10	31,001-5-5	80,798-18-3	2,327-1-0
Total	5,84,354-2-6	4,86,814-0-0	10,71,168-8-6	1,09,840-10-8	2,17,507-11-1	3,27,348-5-9	56,193-1-0	11,005-3-0	67,798-13-0	4,18,319-13-10	2,57,701-7-11	6,76,021-5-9	12,496-4-0
	5,84,354-0-0	4,86,814-0-0	10,71,168-0-0	1,09,840-0-0	2,17,508-0-0	3,27,348-0-0	56,194-0-0	11,005-0-0	67,799-0-0	4,18,320-0-0	2,57,701-0-0	6,76,021-0-0	12,496-0-0

		At the end of previous year.	
2383	1		
10	12	Died during the year	
3	2	Invalided during the year	
261	4	Discharged deserted etc during the year	
227	5	At the end of the year	
127	6	Recruited during the year	
7	1	No of Platoon	
x	a	No of Indian Officers	
7	c	No of Cavalry	
10	10	No of Havildars	
x	11	No of Nanks	
170	12	No of Sepoys	
5	13	No of Buglers	
24	14	No of Bands	
234	15	Total of fighting men	
11	16	Non-Combatant establishment	

Statement - showing the number and nature of crimes committed in the valley during the year 1935-36.

[illegible]

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police during the year 1935-36.

MANIPUR STATE.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction "Columns 4 and 5."		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Police	203	258	164	212	142	220	121	186	22	35	79.38	76.85	85.21	84.54

APPENDIX XI.

Criminal Cases for the year 1935-36.

Valley.

Name of Court.	Instituted			Disposed of.			Number of persons during the year.						
	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted to.				Committed or Transferred.
									Imprisonment.	Fine.	Imprisonment and Fine.	Other Punishment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mampur State Darbar	3	31	34	3	26	29	3	12	22	4	20	20	
Cherap Court	22	398	420	22	374	396	88	86	60	140	68	5	13
Court of the Mauzadar, Jiribam	1	24	25	1	18	19	3	18		4		...	
Town Panchayet Court	43	202	245	29	151	180	99	99	6	53	2	11	29
Rural Panchayets	9	286	295	9	273	282	190	158		56	..	2	77
Grand Total	78	941	1,019	64	842	906	378	373	88	257	90	38	119

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APPENDIX XII.

Criminal Appeals for the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court	Filed.			Disposed of.			Sentences.					
	1	2 Previous year.	3 Present year.	4 Total.	5 Previous year.	6 Present year.	7 Total.	8 Confirmed.	9 Modified.	10 Reversed.	11 Referred back to Lower Court.	12 Proceeding attached
His Highness' Revisional Court, Manipur District Court		19 16	38 28 74	57 104 74	15 16	28 66 70	43 82 70	28 51 27	10 11 12	2 16 18	3 4 3	10 10
Total		35	200	235	31	164	195	106	33	36	10	10

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Cases (Original Suits) for the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Method of disposal during the year.					
	1	Previous year.	Current year	Total	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Ex parte.	Admitted and Compromised	Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.
		2	3		4	5				6	7		8	9	10	11
Manipur State Darbar Court of the Muzardar, Panchayet Court, Panchayets	11 12 129 355	57 21 36 824 831	66 24 48 973 809	11 11 13 30	54 22 21 711 801	65 22 32 824 831	17 4 13 313 161	495	367	3 5 7 115 138	32 13 2 384 213	
Grand Total	187	1,773	1,960	165	1,009	1,774	495	367	268	644		

APPENDIX XIV.
Civil Cases (Execution) for the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court	Applications				Disposed of.				Nature of applications pending at end of the year.			
	Previous year.	Current year.	Total	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7						
1	74	32	106	13	12	25	8	9	10			
Manipur State Darbar Court of the Jiribum Sadar Panchayet Court	21	3	24	27	12	39	12	1	6	61	14	81
	139	20	159	62	1	63	13	6	67	171	171	171
	415	415	831	238	234	472	115	73	73	171	171	171
Total	660	476	1,136	340	254	594	141	88	313	313	313	313

APPENDIX XV.
Civil Appeals for the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court	Filed.			Disposed of.			Decisions					
	Previous year.	Pre.ent year.	Total.	Previous year.	Pre.ent year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	82	75	157	51	53	104	85	1	4	11	3	8
His Highness' Revenue Court, Darbar	66	151	217	63	98	161	122	20	16	16	10	10
Manipur State Darbar Court	16	334	350	16	317	333	173	2	61	37	42	42
Total	164	560	724	130	468	598	380	28	81	54	55	55

APPENDIX XVI.
Miscellaneous Cases of the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court.	Instituted.				Disposed of during the year.			
	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Pre.ent year.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	
1	70	12	82	22	6	8	8	
His Highness' Revisional Court	23	151	174	59	123	145	145	
Manipur State Darbar Court	65	190	255	78	170	229	229	
Sadar Panchayet Court	100	213	313	78	162	240	240	

Name of Court.	Filed in.	Disposed of.	Decisions.
	Previous years but not disposed of.	Previous years.	
	Present year.	Present year.	
	Total.	Total.	
			Confirmed.
			Modified.
			Reversed.
			Referred back to Lower Court.
			Compromised or Otherwise dis- posed of.

APPENDIX XVII.
Number and nature of Crimes from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.
(All Hill Courts combined).

[illegible]

APPENDIX XVIII.

Hill Criminal Cases from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Name of Court.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Number of persons during the year.							Committed or Transferred.
	Previous years but not disposed of	Current year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted to.					
									Imprisonment.	Fine.	Imprisonment and Fine.	Other punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sadar	24	67	91	18	48	66		71	2	35	11			
Ukhrul	3	22	25	3	21	24	4	4	3	26	2	17		
Tamenglong	2	7	9	2	6	8		5	3	8		2		
Total	29	96	125	23	75	98	4	80	8	69	13	19		

APPENDIX XIX.

Hill Civil Cases (Original suits) from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Name of Court.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Method of disposal during the year			
	Previous years but not disposed of.	Current year.	Total.	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Experte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sadar	158	403	561	121	299	420	35	75	3	307
Ukhrul	90	376	466	86	332	418	8	123	5	282
Tamenglong	58	254	312	48	174	222	7	156	58	1
Total	306	1,033	1,339	255	805	1,060	50	354	66	590


APPENDIX XX.

Hill Miscellaneous Cases from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Name of Court.	Instituted.			Disposed of during the year.		
	In previous years but not disposed of.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar	172	754	926	114	565	679
Ukhrul	54	374	428	50	339	389
Tamenglong	29	187	216	27	157	184
Total	255	1,315	1,570	191	1,061	1,252

APPENDIX XXI.

Hill Criminal Appeals for the year 1935-36.



Name of Court.	Filed in.			Disposed of.			Sentences.					Pending at the close of the year.
	Previous years but not disposed of.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Proceeding quashed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Political Agent's Court	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	..
President, Manipur State Darbar's Court	1	12	13	1	11	12	11	...	1	...	..	...
Total ...	2	15	17	2	14	16	15	..	1	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXII.

Hill Civil Appeals for the year 1935-36.

Name of Court.	Filed in.			Disposed of.			Decisions.				Compromised or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
	Previous years but not disposed of.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Political Agent's Court	2	49	51	2	46	48	38	4	...	4	2	3
President, Manipur State Darbar's Court	14	75	89	14	65	79	52	6	16	4	1	...
Total	16	124	140	16	111	127	90	10	16	8	3	3

APPENDIX XXIII.

Interdistrict Cases from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Sub-divisions.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Remarks.
	Pending from previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sadar ...	30	15	45	18	3	21	...
Ukhrul ...	16	24	40	8	5	13	..
Tamenglong ...	26	16	42	18	5	23	...
Total ...	72	55	127	44	13	57	...

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing the Collection of Forest Department for the year 1935-36.

Particulars.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.	Actual receipt for 1934-35 (12 months).	Actual receipt for 1935-36 (3 months).	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
Cachar Forest Revenue	577-9-0	9,187-11-3	9,765- 4-3	577- 9-0	9,187-11-3	9,765- 4-3	...	...	12,714-10-6	...	
Burmah „/ „	
Heingang, Langol and Kambung	1,606-15-0	1,606-15-0	...	1,536-15-0	1,536-15-0	60- 0-0	10- 0-0	2,089- 5-0	34- 4-0	
Grass Mahal	4,131- 0-0	4,131- 0-0	...	4,131- 0-0	4,131- 0-0	...	...	3,286- 0-0	...	
Toll Station	8,633- 1-0	8,633- 1-0	...	7,059- 1-0	7,059- 1-0	1,574- 0-0	...	4,966-11-0	3,325- 3-0	
Pass tax and Hill wood Mahal	702-14-0	702-14-0	...	702-14-0	702-14-0	...	...	691- 6-0	...	
Monopolies	910- 0-0	910- 0-0	...	845- 0-0	845- 0-0	65- 0-0	...	695- 0-0	...	
Lime Pit	1,153- 0-0	1,153- 0-0	...	1,153- 0-0	1,153- 0-0	...	...	610- 0-0	...	
Valley Reserve (Uyok)	65- 0-0	65- 0-0	...	65- 0-0	65- 0-0	...	...	75- 0-0	...	
Tea seeds	12-10-0	12-10-0	...	12-10-0	12-10-0	...	...	405- 0-0	...	
Misc. Forest Revenue	9-12-0	9-12-0	...	9-12-0	9-12-0	...	...	...	...
Pine	72- 8-0	72- 8-0	...	72- 8-0	72- 8-0	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice	148- 1-0	148- 1-0	...	148- 1-0	148- 1-0	...	...	169-14-0	53-13-0	
Salt Revenue (Valley)	1,440- 0-0	1,440- 0-0	...	1,440- 0-0	1,440- 0-0	...	...	1,440- 0-0	462- 0-0	
Total ...	577-9-0	28,072- 8-3	28,650- 1-3	577-9-0	26,363- 8-3	26,941- 1-3	1,699-0-0	10- 0-0	27,142-14-6	3,895- 4-0	

APPENDIX XXV.

MANIPUR STATE ARTS AND CRAFTS.

(From 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.)

State Account.

Balance as per Administration report for 1934-35	Rs. 12,824-7- 8	Paid to the State	Rs. 9,654-10-9
Drawals from the State during the year under report	Rs. 10,754-8-10	Balance on the 30th June 1936	Rs. 13,924- 5-9
Total	Rs. 23,579-0- 6	Total	Rs. 23,579- 0-6

Trading Account for the year 1935-36.

By Stock as on the 1st July 1935	Rs. 12,535-13- 1	Sales during the year	Rs. 9,480- 4- 4
Manufactory charges	Rs. 8,539- 6-10	Closing stock on the 30th June 1936	Rs. 13,763-14- 4 (A)
Gross profit	Rs. 2,168-14- 9	Total	Rs. 23,244- 2- 8
Total	Rs. 23,244- 2- -8		

(A) From the value of closing stock a sum of Rs. 1,935-3-5 being the amount of stock balance reported short by the Agents has been deducted. Reports from a few other agents are still awaited.

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
By Establishment	Rs. 1,574-11-0	Balance transferred from Trading account	Rs. 2,168-14-9
„ Current charges	Rs. 41- 8-0	To Loss carried to Balance sheet	Rs. 653-10-3
„ Miscellaneous	Rs. 198- 7-3		
„ Commission paid to Agents	Rs. 416- 7-9	Total	Rs. 2,822- 9-0
„ „ „ to Manager	Rs. 400- 0-0		
„ Bad debt written off	Rs. 191- 7-0 (B)		
Total	Rs. 2,822-9-0		

(B) As creditors outside the State could not be traced, a sum of Rs. 191-7-0 had to be written off.

Balance sheet as on 30th June 1936.

Liabilities		Assets	
Permanent Advance	Rs. 1,000-0-0	Sundry Debtors	Rs. 630-10- 2
Balance from State account	Rs. 13,924-5-9	Cash in hand	Rs. 846-11- 0
Capital increase	Rs. 499-3-9	By bills	Rs. 182- 6- 0
By previous year's account	Rs. 1,152-14-0	Stock of articles in hand	Rs. 6,616- 3-10
Deduct loss during the year	Rs. 653-10- 3	„ yarn „	Rs. 1,529- 6- 6
		„ articles with agents	Rs. 5,618- 4- 0
	Total Rs. 15,423-9-6	Total	Rs. 15,423- 9- 6

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing Receipts from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.
Valley, Water Works and Hill Budgets.

Head of Demand.	1935-36.				1934-35.		
	Budget	Estimate.	Actual Receipts.		Actual Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
VALLEY BUDGET.							
Land Revenue	4,50,000	3,36,998	5	9	4,18,844	2	6
Fisheries	65,000	60,296	14	3	54,383	10	3
Foreigners Tax	9,000	12,431	3	0	9,596	8	3
Berries	900	840	0	0	952	8	0
Salt	2,150	1,440	0	0	1,440	0	0
Forest	21,000	24,565	0	3	24,507	4	6
Law and Justice	14,500	10,500	15	0	10,639	12	0
Jail	3,000	3,877	10	5	3,016	10	10
Excise	4,000	3,679	7	0	3,845	2	9
Kabaw Valley	6,270	6,270	0	0	6,270	0	0
Income Tax and Trading Licence Fees	9,000	15,024	4	0	11,794	0	1
Cart Tax	73,000	59,000	0	0	54,750	0	0
Cattle Tax	20,000	33,681	0	0	31,015	15	0
Fines	21,500	15,397	0	10	25,698	13	11
Registration	2,500	3,330	12	0	2,347	6	0
Vehicle Tax	2,800	3,313	0	0	2,734	8	0
Mail Contract	29,000	28,800	0	0	29,441	12	0
Interest on invested sums	1,150	1,005	3	0	1,000	0	0
(a) Do. on House Building Advances ... ..	...	...	...	...	147	14	7
Arts and Crafts	3,000	9,654	10	9	10,666	11	6
Miscellaneous	11,000	* 88,272	6	11	11,738	11	9
Library	3,000	2,666	5	8	3,034	11	8
Hydro Electric Board	9,000	8,940	9	6	2,854	8	0
Match Excise duty	20,757	20,757	0	0	...	...	...
State Works (for Govt. works ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,308	0	0
Emergency Out ... ..	...	...	...	...	18,376	1	9
Total	7,81,527	7,51,341	12	4	7,41,407	13	4
WATER WORKS BUDGET.							
Water Rate	10,000	10,250	6	9	9,836	6	0
Interest on Investments	6,000	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Total	16,000	16,250	6	9	15,836	6	0
HILL BUDGET.							
Hill House Tax	70,000	75,008	0	6	83,491	13	6
Law and Justice	4,500	4,988	10	0	4,446	9	0
Fines	1,500	960	7	0	734	9	8
Salt	750	768	4	1	771	12	0
Hill Forests	1,000	715	8	0	1,025	4	0
Miscellaneous etc.	2,000	2,758	4	3	...	...	...
Total	79,750	86,099	1	10	90,470	0	2
Grand total	8,77,277	8,53,691	4	11	8,47,714	3	6

* Including Rs. 80,000 being sale proceeds of Inglesby, Shillong.

APPENDIX XXVIA.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation.	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
I.—ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	61,325	63,195	58,945 *
T. A. of President, Manipur State Darbar	1,200	1,200	940
T. A. of Darbar Members	130	100	115
T. A. of Palace Office Establishment		200	
T. A. of President, Manipur State Darbar's Office Est.	340	350	267
Contingencies	16,217 4 -	19,748	13,214
Total	79,212 4 -	84,793	73,481
II.—LAND REVENUE.			
Pay of Establishment	33,641	333,70	33,224
Pay of Janghat Establishment	4,370	4,370	4,301
T. A. of Establishment	6,839	7,100	3,900
T. A. of Janghat Establishment	50	59	9
Contingencies	10,722 6 -	10,650	8,032
Total	55,622 6 -	55,549	49,556
IV.—FOREIGNERS' REVENUE.			
Pay of Establishment	2,688	2,688	2,098
T. A. of Establishment	600	600	457
Contingencies	335	335	318
Total	3,623	3,623	3,473
V.—FOREST.			
Pay of Establishment	1,703	1,998	2,109
T. A. of Establishment	600	250	563
Contingencies	1,250	1,700	689
Total	6,553 +	3,948	3,361
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			
Pay of Establishment	20,289 10 -	20,792	20,298
T. A. of Judicial Member	150	150	89
T. A. of Establishment	400	400	200
Contingencies	830	630	723
Total	21,669 10 -	21,972	21,400
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.			
Pay of Establishment	1,06,752	1,06,752	97,809 †
Contingencies	50,256	49,556	45,446
Total	1,57,008	1,56,308	1,43,345
Carried over	3,23,688 4/-	3,26,184	2,94,616

* One Private Secretary @ Rs 200 - per month and one A. D. C @ 110/- Per month in the Maharaja's Palace Office have been suspended with effect from the 1st October 1935 and no substitutes were taken in their places.

† This includes a sum of Rs. 3,565 sanctioned by the Darbar vide Darbar Resolution No. 2 (A) of 3-12-1935 for the State Forest.

‡ Raja Dumbra Singh, Senapati died on 29th June 1935; his maintenance allowance was not paid to his family, pending sanction of the Local Government.

APPENDIX XXVIIA —(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised Estimate effected by reappropriation.	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	3,23,688 4/-	3,26,184	2,94,616
VIII—STATE WORKS.			
Pay of Establishment	21,224	20,864	21,361
T. A. of State Engineer	1,640	1,000	1,556
T. A. of Establishment	1,030	1,000	908
Contingencies including works	96,042	95,412	88,913
Total	1,19,936	1,18,276	1,12,798
IX—MILITARY POLICE.			
Pay of Establishment	32,502	32,652	31,725
Contingencies	5,700	5,550	5,335
Total	38,202	38,202	37,060
X.—CIVIL POLICE.			
Pay of Establishment	20,782	20,636	20,373
T. A. of Establishment	1,150	1,150	1,005
Contingencies	1,444	1,470	1,255
Total	23,376	23,256	22,633
XI.—JAIL.			
Pay of Establishment	4,589 12/-	4,120	4,454
Contingencies	9,441 4/-	9,950	8,664
Total	14,031	14,070	13,118
XII.—MEDICAL.			
Pay of Establishment	32,046	31,900	31,389
T. A. of Civil Surgeon	580	850	315
T. A. of Establishment	2,200	1,080	2,180
Contingencies	38,000	25,850	37,524
Total	72,826 *	59,770	71,498
XIII.—EDUCATION.			
Pay of Establishment	39,236	39,288	37,490
T. A. of Establishment	600	600	241
Contingencies	15,400	15,600	13,363
Total	55,236	55,488	51,094
Carried Over	6,47,298 1/-	6,35,246	6,02,727

* This includes Rs. 8,000 sanctioned by the Darbar Vide Darbar Resolution No. 12R of 7-8-35.

APPENDIX XXVIIA—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year
	Revised Estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	6,47,298 4 -	6,35,246	6,02,727
XIV.—PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.			
Pay of Establishment	924	924	854
Contingencies	4,175	4,175	3,582
Total	5,099	5,099	4,436
XV.—PAYMENT.			
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000
Chamber of Princes	800	800	800
British Reserve	5,300	5,300	5,300
Repayment of Government Loan	* 1,05,167 5 -	40,000	1,05,167
Mail Contract	26,740 12 -	26,400	26,741
Total	1,43,008 1 -	77,500	1,43,008
XVI.—REGISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	2,466	2,466	2,476
T A of Establishment	285	250	280
Contingencies	65	,100	57
Total	2,816	2,816	2,813
XVII.—VETERINARY.			
Pay of Establishment	3,392	3,392	3,293
T A of Establishment	115	400	113
Contingencies	1,920	1,465	1,899
Total	5,427	5,257	5,305
XVIII.—STATE PRESS.			
Pay of Establishment	4,228	4,228	4,161
Contingencies	750	750	538
Total	4,978	4,978	4,699
XIX.—PENSION AND GRATUITY.			
Sanctioned Pension	6,450	6,450	7,032
New Gratuity	2,500	2,500	104
Total	8,950	8,950	7,136
XX.—ARTS AND CRAFTS.			
Pay of Establishment	1,627	1,802	1,575
Contingencies	3,900	3,900	9,180
Total	5,527	5,702	10,755
Total	8,23,103 5 -	7,45,548	7,80,879
Assignment (to the Hill Budget)	75,000	75,000	75,000

* The Local Government sanctioned the withdrawal of Rs. 65,167/5/- for liquidating the Government Loan of Rs. 99,000 vide Darbar Resolution No 11R of 3rd February 1936.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the details of the Water Works Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised Figure after reappropriation.	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
XXII—WATER WORKS.			
Pay of Establishment	2,744	2,710	2,814
T. A. of Ditto	10	...	2
Contingencies	8,606	8,650	7,911
Total	11,360	11,360	10,727

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the details of the Hill Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised figure after reappropriation.	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
I.—HILL ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	25,471	25,681	24,905
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Divisional Officers	3,280	3,400	2,534
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	50	50	3
Contingencies	4,214	4,440	3,921
Total	33,015	33,571	31,363
II.—HILL P. W. D.			
Pay of Establishment	6,140	6,140	5,956
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	400	700	310
Contingencies	34,271	33,871	29,816
Total	40,81	40,711	36,082
III.—HILL BUDGET.			
Pay of Establishment	11,467	11,834	10,646
Contingencies	8,870	8,870	8,421
Total	20,337	20,704	19,067
V.—HILL.			
Pension and Gratuity	1,000	1,000	253
Total	95,163	95,986	86,765
Assignment (to the General Budget)	44,500	44,500	44,500

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Suspense account for 1935-36.

Head of the Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1. Advance	5,000	5,000-0-0
2. P. W. D. Stock and Stores		54,795-7-9
3. Permanent Advance		1,020-0-0
Total		60,815-7-9

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year		Current year
	Revised Estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Grand Total Valley	8,23,103 5/-	7,45,548	7,80,879
„ Water works	11,360/-	11,360	10,727
„ Hill	95,163/-	95,986	86,765
Total	9,29,626 5/-	8,52,894	8,78,371

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Memorandum of Closing Balance on 30th June 1936.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE
Valley Budget	7,51,341 12- 4 (A)	7,80,878- 7- 2 (A)
Hill do	86,099- 1-10	86,765- 2- 5
Water Works Budget	16,250- 6- 9	10,726-10-11
Suspense Accounts	51,771- 4- 4	60,815- 7- 9
Total Rs	9,05,462- 9- 3	9,39,185-12- 3
Opening Balance on 1st July 1935	1,77,688-13- 0	—
Closing Balance on 30th June 1936	—	1,43,965-10- 0 (B)
Total Rs	10,83,151- 6- 3	10,83,151- 6- 3

(A) These figures are inflated by Rs 80 owing to the inclusion of a sum of Rs 80 drawn from and credited to the State treasuries on account of Manzildars Commission under Major head No. 2 vide Orders Nos. 10 and 386 of February 1936

(B) The actual Cash balance in the Imphal Treasury account is Rs 1,44,665-10-0, the difference of Rs. 700 is due to the cancellation of cheque No. 24127 of 4th January 1936 issued to the Secretary, Mampur Girls High School vide Darbar Resolution No 13R of 30th March 1936

APPENDIX XXIX.

Suspense Account from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

RECEIPTS.

Head of Receipts.	1935-36.		1934-35.
	Budget Estimate.	Actual Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
1	2	3	4
Refund of Advances	4,000	(A) 6,691- 7-4	5,586- 0-10
P. W. D. Stock and Stores ... ..	...	(B) 45,079-13-0	34,829- 5- 6
Total ... ..	...	51,771- 4-4	40,415- 6- 4
		(A) (i) In Cash Rs.	209- 9- 0
		(ii) „ Book „	6,481-14- 4
		Rs.	6,691- 7- 4
		(B) (i) In Cash Rs.	5,085- 3- 3
		(ii) „ Book „	39,994- 9- 9
		Rs.	45,079-13- 0

APPENDIX XXX.

Assets and Liabilities of the Manipur State on the 30th June 1936.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
			Nil
1. Invested in Government 5% Loan, 1945-55	1,40,000- 0-0		
2. P. O. Cash Certificates	2,390- 0-0		
3. Fixed deposit with Imperial Bank	50,000-11-0		
4. House building Advances outstanding	5,781- 0-0		
5. Miscellaneous Advances outstanding	2,159- 6-0		
6. Motor Car Advance outstanding	...		
7. Agricultural Loan outstanding	2,596- 0-0		
8. Capital invested in Hydro Electric Scheme	1,08,567- 8-0		
9. Flood damage Loan taken by Hydro Electric Board	36,385- 0-0		
10. Departmental Permanent Advances	10,865- 0-0		
11. Cash balance in Treasury and Bank	1,44,665-10-0	Balance	Rs. 5,03,410-3-0
Total	Rs. 5,03,410- 3-0		Rs. 5,03,410-3-0

APPENDIX XXXI.
Valley.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1935-36.

Dispensaries	Number of Patients treated	Results of the Indoor Patients						Daily average attendance	Operations		Remarks
		Outdoor	Indoor	Cured	Relieved	Otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Major	Minor	
1	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Civil Hospital	42,737	563	455	55	13	17	23	170.83	132	427	
Police	1,387	77	66	2	4	2	3	16.76		14	
Palace	1,882							4.20		17	
Jail	904	62	48	4	2	5	3	27.11		11	
Imphal Municipal Dispensary	5,747							18.30		61	
Meitei Hospital	12,131	29	18	8	1		2	41.15		101	
Morung Dispensary	8,660							25.30		104	
Imphal Hospital	9,119	16	14	2	4	4	33	28.05		43	
Imphal Leprosy Asylum	878	47	1	5				38.24		6	
Total	82,674	794	692	76	24	28	61	269.94	192	781	

APPENDIX XXXII.
MILLS.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1935-36.

Dispensaries	Number of Patients treated	Results of the Indoor Patients						Daily average attendance	Operations		Remarks
		Outdoor	Indoor	Cured	Relieved	Otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Major	Minor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamenglong Hospital	11,760	30	48	30	9	2	1	35.26		41	
Ukhrul	15,670	204	146	24	19	2	13	33.61	4	81	
Churachandpur Hospital	14,384	151	110	22	13	2	1	48.94		19	
Mao Hospital	14,601	10	7	10	2	1	2	41.46		38	
Shangri Dispensary	9,248	37	25	10	7		2	39.50		65	
Sitapaloi	10,873	58	36	7	1		14	38.01		42	
Kangpokpi	6,066	7	4	3	4		5	23.06		43	
Thantou	6,827	39	29	1	4			34.97			
Total	89,819	596	405	97	48	7	39	314.85	4	349	

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools in the Valley under the direct control of the State Education Department
for the year 1935-36.

Serial No.	Kind of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1936				Classification of pupils on the basis of languages they study.						Classification of pupils on the basis of Religion.					Remarks.
			Boys.	Girls.	Average monthly attendance.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Arabi, Persian and Urdu.	Manipuri.	Hindu foreig-ner.	Mahomedan.	Manipuri Hindu.	Nagas.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Upper Primary ...	3	384	...	374.91	304.13	384	...	...	...	...	384	...	8	376	...	..
2	Lower Primary ...	81	7,009	183	7,271.42	4,883.81	1,175	33	102	29	798	7,015	25	741	6,391	19	16	
3	Girls' Schools ...	4	...	198	195.24	138.49	20	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	198	...	...
	Grand Total ...	88	7,393	381	7,841.57	5,327.43	1,579	33	102	29	798	7,597	25	749	6,965	19	16	...

APPENDIX XXXIVA.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works
in the Valley during the year 1935-36.

Particulars.	Total Expenditure	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
(a) Upkeep of Roads, Bridges and Culverts.			
1st Class Valley Roads	8,211- 8- 1		
2nd and 3rd Class Valley Roads	5,471-12- 3		
Road Metalling Imphal area	3,528-15- 6		
Road Metalling Valley	2,462- 8- 3		
River protection	3,960-10- 0		
Valley Bridges maintenance	11,534-15- 9		
Culverts maintenance	3,986-11- 1	39,157- 0-11	
(b) Improvements and Renewals.			
(1) Raising Kongba Singjamei Road and fitting reflex culverts	208- 1- 3		
Bridges { Potsangbam bridge 2,500	1,785- 8- 9		
{ Sengmaijun bridge 7,600	7,599- 0- 3		
Culverts	5,214- 0-10	14,806-11- 1	
(c) Upkeep of Offices in Imphal.			
State Office and Connected Buildings	447- 8- 6		
Land Revenue Office	271-12- 0		
P. W. D. Office	457- 7- 6		
Jail Buildings	348- 0- 6		
Chetap and Panchayet Courts	183- 1- 6		
Press Building	114-12- 6		
Police Office and Barracks etc	298-13-10		
M. S. P. Barracks etc	399-14- 0		
Palace Office	6- 7- 3		
Imphal Civil Hospital and Buildings	543-12- 9		
Lepet Asylum	150- 0- 0		
Infectious Disease Ward	45-11- 3		
Veterinary Hospital Compounder's quarter and Padlock	304- 3- 6		
Johnstone High School	351-15- 6		
Education Office	49- 2- 0	3,972-10- 7	
(d) Upkeep of Residences in Imphal.			
Palace main Block and Buildings	3,027-13- 2		
Sree Govindajee's Temple and Do	374- 6- 5		
Lanathabal Bungalow and Outhouses	198- 4- 5		
P. M. S. D's Bungalow	725-15- 7		
State Engineer's Bungalow	366-11- 6		
Companion's Bungalow	149-14- 6		
Forest Officer's Bungalow	140-12- 6		
Dak Bungalow and Outhouses	298-13- 0		
Serau Khana	60-11- 0		
Babupara Housos	569-11- 6		
Palace Garden			
Polo Ground		5,862- 1- 7	
(e) Upkeep Of State Buildings Outside Imphal.			
Valley Panchayet Courts	97-15- 9		
Renewal of Buri Bazar Panchayet Court	520- 6- 3		
Valley Rest Houses	540-15- 3		
Land Revenue Camps	212-14- 1		
Valley Thannas	312- 9- 5		
Valley Dispensaries	296-15- 3		
Valley Schools	2,575- 9- 1		
Renewal of Wabagai School	801- 5-10		
Do. Thangai School	104- 9- 0		
Do. Lemapokpam School	659- 2- 0		
Police Barrack at Mao	1,488-12- 4	7,611- 2- 3	
(f) Miscellaneous.			
Workshop Tools and Plants	3,117- 9- 9		
Tent, Furniture, and Crockeries	306- 4- 1		
Office Contingencies	587-10- 6		
Electric power charges	168-14- 0		
State Street lights	507- 9- 0	4,687-15- 4	
Carried Over		76,097- 9- 9	

APPENDIX XXXIVA—(*Concluded*).

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works
in the Valley during the year 1935-36.

Particulars	Total Expenditure	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Brought Forward		76,097 9 9	
(g) Jiribam P. W. D.			
Upkeep of Cachar Road and Bridges ..	242 8 3		
Do Man Bahadur Lambu Road	192 7 3		
Hospital and Connected Buildings	299 14 0		
Manzadar and Staff quarter	249 1 0		
Police Barracks and Staff quarters	357 0 0		
Paint for C I roofing	298 15 0		
Upkeep of Land Revenue Camps	50 0 0		
Iron cage for Thana	332 0 0		
Hospital latrine Kutcha	15 0 0		
Ward attendants quarter kutcha	60 0 0	2,096 13 6	
(h) Original Works.			
Two Thana Officers quarter and Outhouses at Jiribam	2,241 10 0		
Heirok River training Important for Village and Road protection	593 9 0		
Palal Thana Building	288 5 0		
Corrugul paint to the Workshop roof	694 0 6		
Do do. Palace Mandob roof	479 6 0		
Pump and Tank to give a water supply to Post Mortem shed	172 12 3		
Gutterings or drains to Civil Hospital	353 9 0		
Corrugul paint to C. H. roof	156 4 0		
Fitting and supplying Electric Fans in Cherap	92 11 9		
Flood damage	2,958 7 3		
Revenue Officer's Barracks and Office combined at Jiri	1,199 4 0		
Stock and Store	9,859 6 9	19,089 5 6	
Grand Total		97,283 12 9	

APPENDIX XXXIVB.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works in the Hills during the year 1935-36.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Heads.	Total of Major-Heads.
1	2	3
(a) Upkeep of Roads and Bridges.		
Bridle path	9,422- 2-0	
Bridges	4,934- 4-7	
Slip Clearing	712-10-0	15,069- 0-7
(b) Upkeep of Buildings.		
Upkeep of Head Quarter Stations	180-15-0	180-15-0
(c) Upkeep of Buildings.		
Pucca and Katcha Buildings	5 690- 9-1	5,690- 9-1
(d) Original Works (Roads and Bridges).		
Stone Culverts	500- 0-0	
Tuibai bridge	4,009- 6-9	
Vongdung bridge	1,469-12-0	5,979- 2-9
(e) Original Works (Buildings).		
Pucca and Katcha houses	2,192- 6-6	2,192- 6-6
(f) Water Supply in Ukhrul.		
water Supply in Ukhrul	90-0- 0-	90- 0-0
(g) Tools, Plants and Miscellaneous.		
Tools, Plants and Miscellaneous	193-14-3	193-14-3
(i) One Scholarship for 12 months.		
To train at Dacca as Hill Over-seeer	420- 0-0	420- 0-0
Total		29,816- 0-2

APPENDIX XXXIVC.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Water Works during the year 1935-36.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Heads.	Total of Major-Heads.
1	2	3
Office Contingencies	11- 7- 0	11- 7- 0
Upkeep.		
Head Works	525-10- 8	
Weir and Bund	600- 1- 0	
Tanks and Plinths	414-13- 7	
Burst and Leaks	250- 5- 3	
Push Cocks and Taps	109-10- 7	
Pipe Line and Bridges	1,039-15- 6	
Engine Oil etc including Chlorine	572- 5-11	3,572-14- 6
Original Works.		
Steel Pipe of Sizes over 3" for replacement	1,950- 4- 5	
Sausage Works at Kanjupkhul	1,581- 9- 6	
Replacing Tanks by Hydrant and Special taps	794-14- 6	4,326-12- 5
Short cut Scheme		1-11- 0
T. A. of Establishment	1-14- 0	
Grand Total		7,912-15-11

APPENDIX XXXIVD.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Shillong Property during the year 1935-36.

Particulars	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Shillong Property Establishment.			
Agent's Remuneration	793-12-0		
His fixed allowance for contingencies	60- 0-0	853-12-0	
Repairs Maintenance and Improvements	2,415- 1-9	2,415- 1-9	
Contingencies.			
Municipal taxes	1,014- 9-9		
Fire Insurance Premium Miscellaneous	68-15-0	1,083- 8-9	
Gauhati Property.			
Agent's allowance	60- 0-0		
Office Contingencies	23-10-0	83-10-0	
Grand Total		4,436- 0-6	

APPENDIX XXXV.

Showing number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst cattle during the year 1935-36.

District	Equine							Bovine							Others				Grand Total	Remarks		
	Glanders	Anthrax	Scurvy	Dourine	Rabies	Other contagious diseases	Total	Rinderpest	Foot and mouth disease	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	Black quarter	Anthrax	Rabies	Other contagious diseases	Total	Rabies	Black quarter	Anthrax			Other contagious diseases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Manipur			11				11		166		1	15		53	235		18		81	99	235	
Total			11				11		166		1	15		53	235		18		81	99	235	

Showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1935-36.

District	2	3	4	Number of Animals in which disease cultured in course of diagnosis			Number of Animals inoculated			Number of animals which died after inoculation			14
1	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out	Method of inoculation followed	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	5 Equine	6 Bovine	7 Others	8 Equine	9 Bovine	10 Others	11 Equine	12 Bovine	13 Others	Remarks
Manipur	Black- quarter	Serum & vaccine	1		1			33					
Total			1		1			33					

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1935-36.
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District	Number of villages visited	Number of men employed	Castrations performed				Treated for Contagious Diseases				Treated for Non-contagious Diseases				Total No of Cases Treated and Castrated	Remarks
			Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MANIPAL	223	3				6				325					683	3894

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospital during the year 1935-36.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.		Number of inpatient treated during the year				Number of outpatients treated during the year.				Grand Total of in and out-patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases, supplied with medicines but not brought to the Hospital				Castration, performed.				Receipts.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
			Equine.	Bovine.	Other.	Total.	Equine.	Bovine.	Other.	Total.		Equine.	Bovine.	Other.	Total.	Equine.	Bovine.	Other.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MANIPUR	One	One	9	12	87	108	229	8278	1340	9,847	9,955	18	10596	91	10,705	15	95	50	160	Rs. 5,629-6-0	Rs. 5,304-8-9	

APPENDIX XXXIX.

List of British Indian Acts and Rules adopted in the Manipur State
Excluding British Reserve.

Serial No.	Name of Act or Rule	Darbar Resolution enforcing or adopting the act or rule.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	(a) Civil Service Regulations (b) Fundamental Rules with Subsidiary Rules of Assam (c) Civil Account Code Vol I	Vide Manipur State Account Rules	Assam Pension Manual has been recommended in place of Civil Service Regulations in the draft Manipur State Account Rules for State Pension purposes
2	Civil Procedure Code Section 562-565	Darbar Resolution No 3 of 31-3-1909	Vide Rules Promulgated by His Highness.
3	Government Servants' Conduct Rules	Darbar Resolution No. 1 of 6-9-16	ditto.
4	Indian Motor Vehicles Act No VIII of 1914	Darbar Resolution No. 8 of 17-10-1917	
5	Indian Opium Act 1 of 1878 and Rules framed thereunder for Assam	Darbar Resolution No 12 of 1-9-21	
6	(Rules for issuing) Prospecting Licenses and Mining bases	Darbar Resolution No. 13 of 17-9-24	
7	Section 7 and 29 of the Police Act 1861	Darbar Resolution No 9 of 4-2-25	Vide Rules for the management of the State of Manipur.
8	The Assam Rifles Act 1920 [Act 1 of 1920]	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 4-2-25 Do. 15 of 19-11-28 Do. 7 of 8-5-29	ditto.
9	Cruelty to Animals Act	Darbar Resolution No 12 of 18-11-25	
10	The Indian Arms Act Manual, Assam 1927 (secs. 45 and 46)		Only Hill tribes are allowed arms under license by President Manipur State Darbar (Hill) vide Eastern Bengal and Assam letter No. 4783P dated 8th September 1909 to Political Agent in Manipur
11	Indian Radio Broadcasting Licenses (Telegraph Acts 1882-191)	Darbar Resolution Nos 4 of 2-4-26 and 9 of 14-6-28	
12	Identification of Prisoners Act XXXVII of 1920	Darbar Resolution Nos. 10 of 20-3-29 and 2 of 6-11-29	
13	Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 (III of 1897)	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 8-5-29	
14	Indian Extradition Act 1903	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 8-11-29	
15	Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908	Darbar Resolution Nos 6A of 16-9-31 and 4A of 15-8-34	Adopted in spirit.
16	Whipping Act	Darbar Resolution No. 5(A) of 7-12-32	
17	Indian Limitation Act	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 23-8-33	
18	Matches (Excise duty) Act 1934	Darbar Resolution Nos 1(A) of 17-4-34 and 4(A) of 18-9-35.	
19	The Assam Students and Juvenile Smoking Act, 1923	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 30-3-36	

*Administration
Report of the Manipur
1936-37*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1936-37.

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IMPHAL,

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING PRESS.

1940.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1936-37

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Manipur State lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East, and is bounded on the North by the Naga Hills ; on the East by Burma, on the South by the Lushai Hills and Burma, and on the West by Cachar. The area of the State is 8,638 square miles, some 700 of which form the central valley of Manipur, which is inhabited by Meiteis, Manipuri Musalmans, Lois, Foreigners and some Nagas, such as Kabuis, Marings etc. etc., while the remaining area of over 7,938 square miles consists of mountainous and hilly country inhabited by Nagas, Kukis and other hill tribes.

The valley is about 2,600 feet above sea level with drainage from North to South and the highest mountains in the Hill area rise to nearly 10,000 feet above sea level.

The principal rivers in the State are the Imphal and Barak, the former with its tributaries draining the valley, the hills immediately surrounding it and the Southern Hills, and the latter draining the Northern and Western Hills. The Imphal river flows through the Chin Hills and the Kale Valley into the Chindwin river of Burma and the Barak river flows through Cachar and the Surma Valley into the lower Brahmaputra.

The valley of Manipur is dotted with lakes and marshes many of which dry up in the hot weather, but there are a number of large lakes which retain water throughout the year, the largest being the Loktak which is some 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth after the annual rains.

Statements for the temperature and rainfall will be found in Appendices II and III.

2. According to the census for 1931, the population of the State is 4,45,606, of whom 2,89,843 are inhabitants of the Valley, 1,50,839 of the Hills, and 4,924 of Jiribam. The population of Imphal and its suburbs is 95,668.

3. The revenue of the State during the last five years average Rs. 8,07,026. The State had Rs. 1,40,000 invested in Government Bonds, Rs 51,765 in Fixed Deposit in Imperial Bank of India and Rs. 2,390 in Post Office Cash Certificates. The State paid tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Government of India during 1936-37.

4. Sreela Sree Astottara Satujukta Manipureswar His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singhjee Bahadur K. C. S. I., C. B. E. Bhakta Rajarshi Sree Kunda Seva Binoda Dharma Palaka Beerchuramani Dampingamba Huyen Langsaiphaba Goura Bhakti Rasarnaba has six wives and has three daughters by the Maharani, three sons by the second Rani, one son (adopted by the Maharani), and two daughters by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one son and one daughter by the sixth Rani.

His Highness came to the Gadi in 1891 with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and assumed ruling powers in 1908.

His Highness was awarded the C. B. E. in 1917 and was given the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1918. In 1934 His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The eldest son of His Highness, Maharajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh, is 28 years of age. He went with his younger brother Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh to England in 1922 and married in 1929. In August 1934 His Highness the Maharaja was regretfully compelled to send him into exile, and with the consent of the Government of India he took up his residence in Benares and continued to stay there during the year under report.

Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, second son of His Highness, secured the degree of Bachelor in Arts of the Allahabad University in 1934; and the third son Maharajkumar Lokendra Singh passed the Chiefs' Colleges Higher Diploma (Intermediate) Examination of 1935-36 from the Mayo College at Ajmer and during 1936-37 he was sent to Shillong to undergo Military training and complete the course. The fourth son Maharajkumar Jai Singh adopted son by the Maharani joined this college during the year 1935-36 and is still studying there.

5. The undermentioned officials visited the State in June 1937.

Notable Visitors.

- (1) George Reid Shaw, A. M., I. C. E., Chief Engineer of Assam.
- (2) Thomas Edwin Furse Esqr. M. C., J. P., Inspector General of Police, Assam.

6. Mr. C. B. C. Paine, I. C. S., was President of Manipur State Darbar up to 8th February 1937, when he was relieved by Mr. A. R. H. MacDonald, I. C. S.

State Darbar.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

1. Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh, B. A., S. D. C. was in complete charge of the Land Revenue Office including Field Staff throughout the year. In order to relieve him of a certain portion of the undoubtedly heavy work which had fallen on him since the resignation of Srijut A. Ibungotombi Singh, 2nd S. D. C. on 31st June 1936, the Darbar empowered Lakpas to dispose of uncontested Mutation cases and of sale cases in which no remission of revenue was involved until a second S. D. C. be appointed. He was on tour for 109 days during the year under report.

Babu Chandra Nath Day continued to hold the post of Mauzadar at Jiribam throughout the year.

2. There were 4 Kanungoes and 29 amins as before.

Field Work (Land Records.)

Owing to the complete abolition of the Begar system in the valley 110 chainmen were employed at a cost of Rs. 5,700.

The Field staff was employed in the ordinary duties of settlement of waste lands, assessment of concealed cultivation, and exclusion of relinquished land from demand. They also checked and repaired station marks and reported about waste lands of Faut, Ferar and Jatrahin. Kajipat fishery was cadastrally surveyed during the year under report and the cadastral survey of Oinam Thingel, Imphal pana was commenced in the first week of June 1937.

The Jiri Field staff consisted of 2 permanent amins as before.

3. There was no change in the rate of assessment which remained
(a) Rs. 5/15/- a pari for all classes of lands in the
Assessment. valley with a minimum patta revenue of annas - 12/-.

Shop sites were assessed at three times the ordinary rate as before.

Land held by hillmen in the valley was assessed (a) Rs. 2/8/- per pari and in Jiribam the rate was Rs. 3/12/- a pari for 15 established villages and Rs. 2/5½/- a pari for 36 villages as before.

During the year 10,256 bighas (3390.41 acres) of land were measured in the Dariabadi survey as against 13,609 bighas (1498.84 acres) in the previous year, and 37 bighas (12.23 acres) as against 78 bighas (25.78 acres) were relinquished. There was a total increase of 8970 bighas (2965.29 acres) in the area of Rayotwari land cultivated. This increase was due to the new settlement of lands which were cancelled in the previous year.

The Darbar held 45 Administrative meetings and 130 Judicial meetings within this year.

7. His Highness the Maharaja spent 19 days touring in the State, visiting Khurukhul, Mayang Imphal, Wangoy, Kokchai and Ithing. His Highness spent 227 days in touring in British India in various places such as, Nabadwip, Calcutta etc. etc. His Highness left for Nabadwip on 23-10-36 and returned on 4th December 1936 and left again for Nabadwip, Calcutta etc. on 25th December 1936 and did not return during the year under report.

The President was on tour for 10 days (i.e. Mr. C. B. C. Paine 2 days and Mr. A. R. H. MacDonald 8 days) in the valley.

HILLS.

1. The three Sub-divisions remained the same as in the previous year.

Mr. S. J. Duncan, A. C. S., Assistant to the President, was in charge of Ukhrul Sub-division, and toured for 116 days during the year under report.

Mr. R. H. Shaw, A. C. S., was in charge of the Tamenglong Sub-division. He toured for 158 days.

Srijut A. Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. T., Assistant to the President, was in charge of the Sadr Sub-division throughout the year. He toured for 69 days.

The President toured 69 days in the Hills (i.e. Mr. Paine 53 days and Mr. MacDonald 16 days).

Outposts of Lambus were posted as before at Mao and Maram in the Sadr Sub-division, at Sitapaboi in the Ukhrul Sub-division, and at Thanlawn in the Tamenglong Sub-division.

The conduct of the Hill Tribes remained satisfactory.

Conduct of Hill Tribes.

Relations with the adjoining British districts remained satisfactory.

There were 2 border meetings. In September 1936, the President met the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills at Mao; in December 1936, the President and the S. D. O., Tamenglong met the Superintendent, Lushai Hills at Tipaimukh; and on 10th December 1936 Assistant to P. M. S. D., Sadr met the E. A. C. of Kohima and they jointly enquired into a boundary dispute between Pudunamei, Manipur State and Khezakhenoma, Naga Hills.

Relations with British Districts.

Special tenure land increased by 1241 bighas due to the granting of additional free lands.

In Jiri 2,478 bighas (817 acres) were newly assessed but 1,557 bighas (518 acres) were relinquished, compared with 1942 bighas and 1863 bighas the corresponding figures for last year.

4. The current demand in the valley was Rs. 485,805 as against Rs. 4,86,814 in the previous year. The year opened Demand. with an arrear demand of Rs. 6,76,021. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 6,67,421. The fall in the current demand was due to the cancellation of relinquished pattas.

In Jiri the current demand was Rs. 9,418-3-0 as against Rs. 9,039-9-0 in the previous year. The arrear demand Jiribam. at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,155-3-0 as against Rs. 8,222-8-0 in the previous year.

5. The permanent collection staff remained unchanged and consisted of 5 Lakpas, 5 pana clerks, 25 mohorriis and 43 Land Revenue collection. peons. In addition to these 8 temporary mohorriis and 16 temporary peons were employed throughout the year, and 6 temporary mohorriis and 12 temporary peons employed from February 19th to 30th June 1937.

The percentage of current revenue collected in the valley was 56.296 as against 44.679 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley, excluding Rs. 3,662 collected before the close of the year but not credited into the Treasury until after the 1st July, 1939, were Rs. 4,49,735 as against Rs. 3,27,348 in the previous year. Of the arrear demand Rs. 1,76,243 were collected and of the current demand Rs. 2,73,492. Remission was granted as usual to the old and helpless. Remission of current revenue amounted to Rs. 6,780 and of arrear revenue to Rs. 1,08,681. This latter sum was chiefly on account of cancellation of pattas for land which had gone out of cultivation and for which no bids were made when put to auction for the realization of arrears.

On the 30th June 1937 the total arrear demand was Rs. 5,96,630 of which Rs. 3,91,098 was against previous year's arrears and Rs. 2,05,532 against the current year's arrears.

Rs. 19,162 were realized on account of fines for late payment. Details of collections in each pana are shown in Appendix VII.

In Jiri the total collections were Rs. 10,831-3-0 as against Rs. 9,169 in the previous year. Of the current demand a sum of Rs. 4,281-12-0 was collected, and of the arrear demand Rs. 6,549-7-0. A sum of Rs. 250-2 was remitted leaving as arrears outstanding on the 30th June 1936 a sum of Rs. 5,492-1-0.

6. The coercive measures in force in the State include the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of fines on Coercive measures. those who fail to pay their revenue before the 1st March, the end of the collecting season.

During the year sale cases in respect of 67,338 defaulting estates carrying arrear revenue of Rs. 2,57,701 were instituted. Of this amount Rs. 60,363 was realised before the date fixed for the sales. Rs. 46,894 was realised by sale, and Rs. 27,439 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases in respect of 36,118 estates with the object of realizing Rs. 1,23,005 were still pending at the close of the year. In all therefore 31,220 cases were disposed of during the year under report.

In Jiri there were for disposal 729 sale cases with the object of realizing Rs. 78,70·2. Of this amount Rs. 6,859·11 was realized before sale, Rs. 316·5·0 by sale, and Rs. 278·11 including Local Rate was remitted as irrecoverable. At the end of the year 26 cases were still pending for the realisation of Rs. 415·7. In all therefore 703 cases were disposed of during the year.

7. Out of 6,867 cases for disposal 3,699 were finished and 3,168 remained pending as against 2,814 disposed of out of Court works. 5,156 in the previous year.

In Jiri 205 cases were disposed of out of a total of 504 as against 290 out of 467 in the previous year. 299 cases remained pending.

Appendices IV and V give details of case work.

Appeals against the orders of the Land Revenue Courts lie to the President, and from him to His Highness the Maharaja. Appendix VI gives details of these appeals.

HILLS.

The collection of Hill House Tax in the Ukhrul Sub-division was satisfactory; but in Sadar and Tamenglong it was unsatisfactory. Rs. 83,487 was collected and credited as against Rs. 75,401 in the previous year.

Actual collections were as follows :—

Sadar	Rs. 31,539
Ukhrul	Rs. 25,342
Tamenglong	Rs. 26,606

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Valley.

1. The State maintains a force of Military Police, of which His Military Police. Highness the Maharaja is Commandant.

Throughout the year under report His Highness held Command. During His Highness's tour outside the State and on several occasions, such as sickness etc., Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Darbar Member, held command on behalf of His Highness from the 24th July 1936 to the 14th August 1936; and again from the 18th September 1936 to the end of the year.

Srijut Huidrom Meghachandra Singh continued to hold the charge as Subedar Major throughout the year.

The force is organised into 6 platoons. There are eight Indian Officers and 225 other ranks. Details will be found in Appendix VIII. It is armed with short Lee-Enfield rifles and kukries. It is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It provides guards of honour to His Highness, and escorts for him and for the President of the Darbar when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from the force.

The total cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 35,786 as against Rs. 37,060 in the previous year.

2. Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Khurailakpa, Ordinary Member of the State Darbar, held charge of the Civil Police Department throughout the year. He was on tour for 14 days.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 5 Writer Constables, 38 Constables, and 222 Chowkidars. There are also 10 chowkidars in Jiri.

There is only one Thana in the valley, and it is at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction which extends only over Imphal itself. Cases in the *Lowai* are only taken up on the orders of the President, the Judicial Member, or the Police Member. Such orders are given in cases of murder, homicide, serious rioting, and affrays endangering the proper maintenance of law and order. In addition to the thana there are 4 permanent outposts, one at Mao, one at Sengmai, one at Pallel, and one at Jiribam. They control the Dimapur, Burma, and Cachar Roads.

The ratio of police including chowkidars, to the population of the valley was 1 : 1069·34.

Appendices IX and X give statements showing the number and nature of crimes and the working of the police during the year.

The total number of cattle reported lost was 163 (87 in Imphal and 76 in *Lowai*) as against 136 in the previous year. Of these 7 were recovered from *jhils* or otherwise.

There were 69 unnatural deaths reported during the year.

3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Member of the State Darbar, held charge of the Criminal and Civil Justice. Judicial Department throughout the period, under report. He was on tour for 12 days.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the Courts in the valley and Jiribam. The Courts are (1) Darbar, (2) Cherap, (3) Sadar Panchayet, (4) Court of the Mauzadar, Jiribam; and (5) 13 Rural Panchayets.

The powers and functions of the above courts remained unchanged.

Appendices XI to XVI give details of the disposal of cases by the above courts.

4. There is only one prison in the State and it is at Imphal. It was opened in 1892, and since then up to the 30th June 1937, the total number of male convicts accommodated in the Jail was 7,764, of female convicts 103, of Civil prisoners 837, and of Lunatics 184. There is a small lock-up at Jiribam.

Jail and Staff.

During the year under report Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Medical Member of the Darbar, and His Highness the Maharaja, were at different times in charge of the Jail Department.

The Jail staff consists of one Jailor, one Deputy Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Clerk, one Workshop Overseer, one Head Warder, one second Warder, 13 Warders, 8 temporary Warders, and 6 other servants.

The numbers of the prisoners remaining from the previous year were 198 male convicts, 12 male undertrials, 1 female convict, 1 female undertrial and 9 Lunatics.

The following prisoners were admitted during the year under report:—

Prisoners.

	1936-37		1935-36	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	265	4	229	1
Undertrials	473	4	344	5
Civil	21	0	23	0
Lunatics	8	1	12	1
Total	767	9	608	7

Out of the total number of 490 undertrials (including 13 from the previous year) 150 were convicted, 326 were released, and 14 remained pending trial. Out of the 290 convict and civil prisoners:—

238 were Manipuri Hindus, 24 were Manipuri Mahammedans, 18 were hillmen, 6 were foreigners, and the 4 female convicts were Manipuri Hindu and Mahammedan women.

The average period of detention before conviction or release of under-trials was 17 days as against 38 days in the previous year.

Daily average of prison population	...	243.23
„ „ of Sick	...	28.1
Escaped convicts	...	3
Recaptured (including convicts who escaped in previous years).	...	Nil
Escaped prisoners who returned of their own accord	...	1
Convicts with sentence of 3 weeks or less	...	16
„ under age of 16 years	...	12
„ sentenced to whipping	...	10

The following prisoners were in the Jail on the 30th June 1937.

	1936-37		1935-36	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	213	1	198	1
Undertrials	14	0	12	1
Civil	2	0	0	0
Lunatics	8	1	9	0
Total	237	2	219	2

Of these 207 were Manipuri Hindus, 18 were Hillmen, 9 were Mohammedans, 3 were foreigners, and the 2 females were Manipuri and Hillwomen.

During the year under report 9 convicts were punished for offences committed while in Jail, as against 7 in the previous year. 3 convicts died in Jail, as against 6 (including 2 hanging cases and 1 undertrial) in the previous year. 2 Convicts and 1 undertrial were released on account of sickness and blindness as against Nil in the previous year. 1 convict was transferred to Shyllhet Jail as against 10 in the previous year.

During the year under report prison labour was distributed as follows :—

Jail labour.

	1936-37	1935-36
Palace Moat (free labour)	10,833	10,990
Work on contracts	110	475
President's compound and Police Bazar (free)	190	
Antimalarial work (free)	2,740	2,870
Work at daily rates	1,210	1,009
Jail Garden	2,907	3,482
Jail workshop	6,804	6,123
Jail service	27,417	26,684
Sent to court for trial	797	1,071
Undertrial	6,135	8,549
Cells and Lunatics	3,711	2,496
Sick	8,328	7,056

During the year under report receipts from the Jail were as follows
(taken to the nearest rupee) :—

Receipts.	1936-37	1935-36
Contracts Rs.	18- 8-0	125
Daily labour	208-14-0	205
Durries, newar etc. ...	3,254- 5-9	2,439
Basket	49- 3-9	68
Mustard oil and oilcake	620- 3-0	813
Jail garden	132-10-3	107
Miscellaneous	4- 0-0	...
Civil prisoner's diet money	113-11-8	121
Rent for Jail shop ...	8- 0-0	4
	<u>Rs. 4,109- 8-5</u>	<u>3,882</u>

A sum of Rs. 2,618 was spent on the purchase of raw materials as against Rs. 2,397 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Jail establishment, maintenance of prisoners, upkeep etc. amounted to Rs. 17,182 as against Rs. 10,722 in the previous year.

The system of allowing convicts remission for good conduct and good work was continued throughout the year under report according to the rules laid down for jails in British India.

Hills.

1. Outposts consisting of one Indian Officer and 50 sepoy are stationed at both Ukhrul and Tamenglong. The relations between these outposts and the people continued to be friendly.

2. There is no special police force in the Hills. The duties both of police and messengers are carried out by Lambus. They hold a position of peculiar trust and dignity, and act as interpreters in the Hill Courts.

The staff on the 30th June consisted of 1 Lam Subedar, 3 Mohurrirs, 4 Head Interpreters, 2 Head Lambus and 53 lambus. Six lambus are Manipuris and the rest are hillmen.

The staff is distributed as follows :—

SADR HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Lam Subedar (Kuki).
- 1 Head Interpreter „
- 9 Kuki Lambus.
- 6 Manipuri Lambus.
- 1 Kabui.
- 1 Kacha Naga.
- 1 Mao Naga.
- 1 Maram „

MAO OUTPOST.

- 1 Mohurrir (Mao).
- 1 Permanent lambu „
- 2 Rotation lambus
- (all Mao Nagas).

UKHRUL HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.
- 7 Tangkhul Lambus.

TAMENGLONG HEAD QUARTERS (including THANLAWN OUTPOST) .

- 2 Head Interpreters (Kuki).
- 15 Lambus.
- 2 Head Mohurrirs.

MARAM OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu (Maram)
- 3 Rotation lambus.
- (all Maram Nagas).

SITA PABOI OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu (Kuki).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.

3. In the Hills the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate in British India, and the Assistants Criminal and Civil Justice. to the President have powers equivalent to those of first class Magistrates. The courts of these officers hear all cases in which any party is a hillman except cases arising in the British Reserve. Appeals against the orders of the assistants lie to the President, and appeals against the orders of the President lie to the Political Agent.

Statements showing the disposal of cases will be found in Appendices XVII to XXII.

As far as possible cases arising far from Sub-divisional head quarters are disposed of locally by the Sub-divisional Officers when they tour in the locality. Consequently cases are sometimes kept pending longer than would otherwise be necessary but parties are saved from having to make a journey of several days to head quarters.

Details of interdistrict Cases are given in Appendix XXIII, XXIIIA. and XXIIIB.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION.

Valley.

1. Weather on the whole was good except in the last part of the year. From the beginning of July, 36 to the end of March, 37 there was no bad weather worth mentioning. In the last part of the year agricultural operations suffered to some extent—from April, 37 to the middle of May, 37 due to insufficiency of rainfall and from the middle of May, 37 to the end of June, 37 due to cattle epidemic which has been prevailing up till now. On the whole the rice crop was satisfactory being reckoned as a 12 anna crop. Other crops were fair. In Jiribam the production was fair and value of produce increased a little.

The area in the valley under rice was 5,55,046 bighas (1,83,186·280 acres), and under other crops was 46,202 bighas (15,273·380 acres). In Jiri 2,478 bighas (817 acres) were newly assessed during the year, but 1,557 bighas (513 acres) were relinquished.

2. Unskilled labour in Imphal is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 a day, and in the Lawai from annas 5 to annas 7 a day. Forced labour for State and Government purposes in the Hills is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 per day. Bullock carts are paid @ annas 5 per cart in town areas of 3 miles radius and @ annas -/1/6 per mile outside the town. Wages for artisans remained low as in the previous year, a good carpenter getting only about annas -/8/- a day in his village, and about annas -/10/- a day outside his village.

3. The price of rice was lower during the year than in the previous year. The average rate was 26 seers to the rupee as against 21 seers to the rupee in the previous year. The price of other food grains was also comparatively low. No embargo was placed on the export of rice during the year.

4. During the year 2,40,625 maunds of rice and 1,26,798 maunds of chira were exported as against 1,89,608 maunds and 1,00,304 maunds respectively in the previous year; of this, 8643 maunds of rice were supplied for Government purposes.

Messrs. Mangolchand Kisturchand and Co., of Imphal held the contract of the Cart-tax-monopoly and collected Rs. 98,829. For this the State received from them Rs. 81,500 as fees for the monopoly right.

5. An export tax of Rs. 10 a buffalo, Rs. 8 a bullock and Rs. 5 a pony is levied on all such animals exported from the State, and also on all such animals exported through the State from one part of British India to another.

Cattle Export.

The collection of this export tax is carried on in the Foreigner's Office which was in the charge of Srijut Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A. During the year under report 2,347 bullocks, 54 buffaloes, 809 Bangors (buffaloes of foreign breed) and 426 Ponies were exported from the State. During the same year, 120 buffaloes and 11 ponies passed through the State from Burma to Assam.

Owing to outbreak of foot and mouth disease no cattle or buffaloes were exported from or through the State by the Dimapur Manipur cart Road during the period from 24th April 1937 up to the end of the year under report, and by the Cachar road from 21st May 1937 up to the end of the year. The disease was prevalent even after the end of the year.

There was an increase in the export of buffaloes, Bangors and ponies, but a decrease in the export of bullocks and Burmese animals from the State as compared with the previous year.

During the year under review Rs. 26,760 was collected as Export tax as against Rs. 33,681 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the ban on export during the cultivation season which is the high time for cattle export.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MANIPUR STATE.

Srijut Lairenmayum Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Durbar, continued to hold charge of the Forest Department throughout the year under report. He was on tour for 43 days.

Charge.

There were 7 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and during the year under report 164 cases were filed and reported; of these 166 were disposed of and 5 cases remained pending on the 30th June, 1937. 5 appeals were preferred against the order of the Forest Member. In 3 of these his orders were confirmed and 2 remained pending.

Case.

There are 9 State Reserves viz. Langol, Heingang, Kambung, Thingcham Kaimai, Tolbung, Vangai, Warok, Koneng, Khoirentak, the last mentioned three Reserves being petty Reserves; their area will not be more than 3 or 4 square miles. One Reserve named Sambei Purum State Reserve was created and approved by the President and the Durbar Manipur State (Vide D. R. No. 4A of 7-10-36); proposals for the constitution of a new State Forest Reserve on Chingkhei ching and part of Nongmaiching and extension of Kambung Reserve were on foot during the year under report. The system by which the hill villages, on the hills overlooking the valley and those near the rivers by which extraction of wood to the valley is possible, are

Re cervos.

given the option of buying the Monopoly right in wood and grass growing in their village land was continued. In the year under report the sale of these mahals was, as before, made by the Hill Office.

A valley village land or fishery is assessed as grass mahal if there is grass fit for sale. These grass mahals are unclassified State Reserves. In most cases the boundaries of the grass mahals coincide with those of village lands and fisheries. Due to the extension of settlement for cultivation the area of these unclassified State Reserves is decreasing year by year. It is apprehended that in near future very little land will be left for grass mahals and there may be grass famine. There are 152 grass mahals in the valley. Of these 26 were struck off the list due to the extension of cultivation. The sale by auction of these mahals was continued as in previous years. In the year under report the sale was not so successful as in the previous year as it produced only a sum of Rs. 2,994 as against the sum of Rs. 4,131 collected in the previous year. This was due to the fact that incessant rains and floods occurred when the grass was very young, resulting in a poor yield.

Permission to the Valley Villages near the hills to cut fire-wood free for their personal use from the neighbouring hills was continued and there was little or no ukok trouble during the year under report.

The Forests in the drainage area of Jiri-Borak and their tributaries known as Jiri-Borak Forests continued to be managed by the Assam Forest Department, who retained 25% of the royalty collected to cover their expense and to meet the import duty. As Mr. Hari Singh, B. Sc. (Edin), State Forest Officer was appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests by the Bombay Government he resigned his post on 10th September, 1936 and Mr. Comandur Padmanab B. Sc. (Edin) was appointed State Forest Officer on 18th September, 1936. Owing to this sudden change the Assam Government was approached for postponing the handing over charge of the Jiri-Borak Forest up to 31st December, 1936. From the 1st January, 1937 the State Forest Department has been managing Jiri-Borak Forests. Revenue Station has been established at Jirimukh which is the most convenient and only place within the Manipur Territory for this purpose. Jirimukh Staff consists of one Revenue Station Officer, 2 Foresters, 1 Forest Guard, 1 Dak runner and one boatman. During the year under report this Staff did both collection of the Forest Revenue as well as the patrolling of the Forests. The Revenue Station Officer is the head of this Office. The work is going on smoothly. No import duty is paid by the State for exporting her wood to British India but the State must realise the same rate royalty as is realised by the Government Forest Department. Though the State could not take over charge of these Forests until 1st January 1937 there was an increase in the amount of Revenue from this source, the amount being Rs. 12,818 5/6 as against Rs. 9,765 4/3

received in the previous year. Forest Member, Manipur State Durbar inspected this Office in February, 1937. State Forest Officer Mr. Hari singh was on tour for 25 days and Mr. C. Padmanab 124 days during the year under report.

Forest Toll Stations in various parts of the valley were sold by auction as usual. There was a further increase of revenue from this source, the amount being Rs. 8,014/11/- as against Rs. 7059/1/- realised in the previous year. It may be mentioned that the amount collected during the year under report was a record collection. There was no remission and the kists were realised without difficulty.

The important lime pits in the Hills are Towpokpi near Sugnu, Tangjeng situated some 3 miles from Tangjeng, Pallel lime pits near Pallel. There are other minor lime pits viz. Kangkhan Yanbi, Koijam Konjin etc. There was further increase in the amount of revenue from this source the amount being Rs. 2,967 as against Rs. 1,153 in the previous year.

During the year under report the Agar Mahal was sold on the expiration of the previous lease and a proposal was on foot to sell monopoly right to realise royalty on Jade. The collection from the monopolies was Rs. 1,322 as against Rs. 845 in the previous year.

During the year under report the Khonglen salt well at Shikhong, which has failed since its repair some 24 or 25 years back, has been repaired according to the time-honoured method. One energetic young contractor Huidrom Gourmani Singh did the work for Rs. 350. The Durbar afterwards increased the amount to Rs. 400 which was his tender amount. Although it was generally thought that the contractor would fail he successfully repaired the khong which is now paying Rs. 100/- a year to the State.

The Forest revenue collected during the year under report was Rs. 31,873/6/6. The actual expenditure for the Forest Department during the same year was Rs. 7,791/1/4.

Appendix XXIV will show the detailed statements of the Forest Revenues collected during the year under report.

ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPARTMENT.

The department was under the supervision of Maharaj Kumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A. and Sriyut K. Tombi Singh continued to be the Manager.

The sale proceeds varied from month to month. In July, 1936 the amount was Rs. 399-6-9, in August Rs. 160-1-0, in September Rs. 311-0-3, in October, Rs. 166-6-0. November brought Rs. 557-12-4, December Rs. 244-5-11, January, 1937 Rs. 1530-7-3, February Rs. 921-13-7, March Rs. 377-10-1, April Rs. 439-2-0, May Rs. 139-8-6 and June Rs. 610-10-11.

The total sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 6,188-4-7, as against Rs. 9,066-5-6 in the previous year.

In December the Manager and Babu N. K. Kerr of Maxwell Bazar were sent with goods to participate in the Lucknow Exhibition. The sale proceeds of this Exhibition amounted to Rs. 2,395-12-9. At this exhibition one gold medal and one silver one were awarded for our hand woven goods.

Babu Noresh Chandra of Imphal Pharmacy took some of our articles to the Habiganj Exhibition and a Silver Medal was awarded to this department.

HILLS.

1. The staple crops are rice, millet, job's tears and maize.
Weather and Crops. The weather was on the whole favourable and crops were satisfactory.

2. Unskilled labourers in the hills when employed on State P. W. D. works by the contractors are paid -6- a day. Other
Wages and Labour. impressed labour is paid at the rate of -/1- a day.

3. Cotton and linseed are produced mainly in the hills near the valley where the hillmen can usually find a ready
Exports and Imports. market. In the South West area, particularly Senvon and Parbung, they can get their cotton and linseed exchanged with salt, thread and other articles from men from Cachar.

Maize was a source of some profit in the east. The leaves that cover the cobs are sold in Burma where they are used in making Burma Cheroots, but now this trade has suffered a setback on account of refusal of the Burmese shopkeepers to pay a better price for leaves. Pan is cultivated in the West by the Kabuis and sold in Cachar and Manipur. Potato cultivation is now getting a firm hold round about Ukhrul but so far the cultivation has been mainly for home consumption.

The potatoes grown in Mao are exported into Assam. Oranges are grown in the West, and during the year under report orange seedlings have been planted in Ukhrul. The result of this experiment may be known after some years.

During the year under report no tea seed was exported.

As was reported in last year's report wheat cultivation had been introduced in Ukhrul. The experiment has so far been unsuccessful. The cultivation was done in May and that may probably be the cause of the failure. Attempts have been made to get into touch with agricultural institutions but no advice has so far been forthcoming.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The gross total revenue of the State was Rs. 9,12,135, as against Rs. 8,53,691 in the previous year. The budget estimate of the gross total revenue was Rs. 8,36,167. Actual revenue thus exceeded the estimated figure by Rs. 1,05,968.

Budget.

The total gross expenditure was Rs. 8,02,196, against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 8,58,995. Thus a sum of Rs. 56,199 was not spent out of the budget allotments.

There was therefore a surplus of Rs. 1,39,639, as against a deficit of Rs. 24,680 in the previous year.

The actual receipts and expenditure of the Valley, Hill and Water-works budgets (including the suspense account heads), are shown separately in Appendices XXVI to XXVII (E).

2. Appendix XXVIII shows the closing balance of the State money in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1937. The actual cash balance on the 30th June, 1937 was Rs. 2,84,325-11-8, as against Rs. 1,14,665-10-0 on the 30th June, 1936.

Closing Balance

3. Appendix XXVI shows the estimated and actual revenue receipts.

Receipt.

(i) Collection of Land Revenue was good. Rs. 4,60,561 were collected, as against Rs. 3,36,998 in the previous year.

(ii) Fishery revenue fell badly.

(iii) Foreigners Tax exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,770.

(iv) Forest revenue was normal.

(v) Receipts under Law and Justice (Court-Fees etc.) exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,114.

(vi) Jail revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 892-0-0.

(vii) Excise revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 10,352-0-0, this unusual rise being due to the State's share of the Match pool of the Government of India.

(viii) Income Tax and Trading License Fees fell a little.

(ix) Cart-Tax receipts were collected to the full amount of estimate.

(x) Cattle tax receipts were Rs. 6,760 more than the estimated Rs. 20,000.

(xi) Fine receipts improved, showing a total of Rs. 25,656 as against Rs. 15,397 in the previous year. Fine realised for late payment of revenue are included in this figure.

(xii) Receipts on account of Registration Fees improved exceeding the estimate of Rs 2,500 by Rs 2,000.

(xiii) Vehicle Tax receipts exceeded the estimated Rs 2,850 by Rs. 1,670.

(xiv) Receipts from the Arts and Crafts Department fell badly.

(xv) Details of miscellaneous receipts are as follows :—

	1936-37	1935-36
House and furniture rent ...	980	2,017
Survey and Partition fees ...	...	34
Education fees ...	1,079	1,107
Hide Monopoly ...	167	166
Other items	6,312	84,948 (includes sale proceeds of Inglesby)

(xvi) Library receipts exceeded the estimated Rs. 3,000 by Rs. 286.

(xvii) Collection of hill house tax was good, a sum of Rs. 10,987 being collected in excess of the estimated Rs. 72,500.

4. Appendix XXVII A-E shows the detailed figures of expenditure.

I Administration—There was a saving under this head owing to the suspension of certain officers from the 1st October, 1935.

VII Maharaja's civil list—The contingent expenditure includes Rs. 12,517-12-0 for the education of His Highness' sons. The details are as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Training allowance of M. K.						
Lokendra Singh at Shillong	3,500	0	0			
Misc. College allowance (including cloth) for M. K. Lokendra.	297	15	0			
T. A. of M. K. Lokendra	230	0	0	4,027	15	0
Boarding allowance of M. K.						
Jai singh	4,200	0	0			
Tutor to teach Manipuri (Tutor's food)	1,680	0	0			
College fee and subscription for						
M. K. Jai Singh	709	8	0			
T. A. of M. K. Jai Singh	1,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous (including cloth) for M. K. Jai Singh	500	0	0			
Holiday trips for M. K. Jai Singh	400	5	0	8,489	13	0
				<hr/>		
				12,517	12	0

5. On the 30th June, 1937, the State had Rs. 1,40,000 in the Government 5% Loan of 1945-55, bringing in an annual interest of Rs. 7,000. Of the amount invested

Rs. 20,000 is allotted to the general State account, and Rs. 1,20,000 to

the Water Works and the interest is divided proportionately between the budgets and on 18th June, 1937 a sum of Rs. 51,765 was placed on fixed deposit for 12 months with the Imperial Bank of India in Calcutta.

The State also owns the State Hydro Electric Scheme, in which it has invested Rs. 1,08,373 forming the capital of this concern. A loan of Rs. 33,862 bearing interest at 4% was also taken by the Hydro Electric Board in 1929 to repair flood damage.

6. Appendix XXX gives a statement of the State's Assets and Liabilities.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

1. Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., held charge of the Civil Surgency from 1st July, 1936 to 19th October, 1936, and Major E. T. N. Taylor, I. M. S., from 20th October, 1936 to 30th June, 1937.

Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., was on tour for 7 days and Major E. T. N. Taylor, I. M. S., for 25 days.

Rai Sahib Dr. Ganges Chandra Das of the Assam Medical Service was in charge of the Civil Hospital, Imphal. His services continued to be given free by the Assam Government.

There were in all 13 State Doctors, one midwife, 23 Compounders, 2 Assistant Compounders, 2 Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination and 17 Vaccinators, working in the State.

There were 17 institutions in all including the Imphal Leper Asylum.

VALLEY.

2. The nucleus of the State Medical Institutions is the Civil Hospital at Imphal, the largest hospital in the State. This General. is in charge of a Government Honorary Assistant Surgeon assisted by a State Doctor. Two other small hospitals are maintained in Imphal, one for the Police and one for the Jail. All dispensaries except the dispensary at Bishenpur are under the charge of doctors, Bishenpur being under the charge of a Compounder. In the near future it is hoped that a start will be made on the scheme for providing a Tuberculosis ward with the help of donations from the Silver Jubilee fund and the Imphal Red Cross Branch.

Good work is being done in the Leper Asylum at Imphal. Limited accommodation and economic factors prevent the treatment of many cases to whom it is hoped to extend treatment by starting centres at some of the outlying dispensaries. Such a centre is now functioning at Moirang where 15 cases are undergoing outpatient treatment.

The Imphal Isolation Hospital is run under the Civil Hospital administration.

A dispensary is maintained at the Palace, where until recently two State Doctors were employed.

The other dispensaries in the valley show the following percentages of valley and hill patients treated.

Percentage of valley patients.

Imphalpur	...	79
Moirang	...	90
Thang	...	80
Barbam	...	76

Percentage of hill patients.

...	21
...	10
...	20
...	24

11½ of the Imphal Civil Hospital patients are classed as 'hill tribes'.

2. One State Doctor attended a special course in Leprosy at Calcutta during November, 1936. In June, 1937 a lecture in

Medical Education.

Leprosy with clinical cases, and demonstrations in treatment was attended by 5 State Doctors.

Commencing in April, 1937 monthly meetings of doctors assembled for a day at Imphal when lectures, clinical instructions and demonstrations were held. These meetings are voluntary and doctors attend at their own expense. The Civil Surgeon is the Chairman at these meetings.

4. The total number of outdoor patients shows a slight drop of 1600.

The Civil Hospital at Imphal shows a decrease of 6638 outdoor patients and an increase of 16 inpatients.

Statistics.

Moirang Dispensary on the other hand records an increase of 3810 outpatients.

It is satisfactory to note a decrease of approximately 27 % in the sick treated at the Police and Jail Hospitals.

Major operations performed at Imphal are practically the same in numbers as in the previous year, the removal of stones in the bladder being the most frequent operation. The high incidence of this disease in Manipur is considered to be due to a combination of two factors:—

(a) Badly balanced diet containing a very high proportion of carbo-hydrates,

(b) climate.

On the other hand it is probable that this simple diet is the explanation of the very low incidence of acute abdominal troubles such as intestinal ulcers and appendicitis.

The large increase in minor operations is an index of the attitude of the general public towards medical relief, and it is good to record this increase in the outlying dispensaries.

5. Epidemic Diseases :—The previous year's outbreak continued into this year — 701 cases with 176 deaths being recorded, as against 796 and 176 respectively last year.

Small pox.

	1936-37.	1935-36.
Vaccinations done—primary	11078	16152
Revaccinations	23260	16268
Total	34,338	62,720

Sporadic cases occurred during the months of May and June 1937, 17 cases with 10 deaths being recorded. Towards the end of

Cholera.

this period there were signs of the disease breaking out in epidemic form, owing to a long rainless spell and to the epidemics in the Surma Valley of Assam. Special measures were taken to deal with the areas affected.

Twelve cases, all imported, were treated during the year. Passengers on in-coming lorries are examined for this disease by the State Doctor at Mao.

Kala-Azar.

A severe and widespread outbreak in the Hill Areas, brought the Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis infection back to the valley areas.

11 cases with 5 deaths occurred in Imphal—a mortality rate of 45·5%. Two of these cases were mild attacks and probably would have recovered without special treatment. Some difficulty was experienced in persuading patients (or to get permission from relatives) to undergo the intensive and difficult treatment by repeated spinal punctures and injections of serum. A comparison of these results with those obtained in the hills where such intensive treatment could not be carried out, confirms the necessity for such treatment.

Propaganda pamphlets were distributed in all areas.

The indications are that this disease has existed both in the Hill and Valley areas for many years (cases are known to have occurred in 1920).

The sum of Rs. 750/- (approximately) was spent in purchasing Anti-Meningococcus serum.

92 cases were treated during the year, an increase of 31 over the Antirabic Treatment. previous year.

There was one death from hydrophobia reported.

Appendix XXXI shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Valley dispensaries during the year under reports.

HILLS.

1. As in the previous year, 8 dispensaries were maintained at General. the following places :— Churachandpur, Kangpokpi, Mao, Shuganu, Sitapaboi, Tamenlong, Thanlon and Ukhrul.

The dispensary at Thanlon which was opened in December 1935 shows a daily average attendance of 34.

Owing to the shortage of doctors, both the Shuganu and Thanlon Dispensaries are run by Compounders. Shuganu is classified as a hill dispensary as 75% of the patients are hillmen.

2. An increase of 8672 outpatients and 135 inpatients over the previous year is recorded, the figures being double those of 1932-33. A considerable proportion of this increase was due to the epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Statistics.

7 Major (obstetrical cases) and 341 minor operations were performed as against 4 and 349 respectively during the previous year.

Scabies and worm infections are very common amongst the hill people.

3. Epidemic diseases :— 54 cases with 6 deaths were recorded against 244 and 37 last year, the decrease being due to the large number of vaccinations done in the year 1935-36.

Smallpox.

	1935-36	1936-37
Vaccinations done -- Primary	— 7413	— 7762
Revaccination	— 7673	— 6364
Total	15086	14126

Cholera. No cases were reported.

The epidemic reported last year died down during the warm months, but, as was anticipated, there was a very marked recrudescence which became widespread during the cold weather. All the hill areas were affected including Naga villages. A very considerable amount of extra work was thrown upon the medical staff. In most cases information was not received and aid could not arrive at the villages until the worst of the epidemic was over. For this reason the most severe cases which occur at the beginning of each village epidemic did not receive any effective treatment, and the death rate in such cases was over 75%, which may be considered to be the "natural" death rate of the disease. After the arrival of the doctor the cases in general were of a milder type, in addition to those of the more severe cases which were making a natural recovery. The recovery rate of these later cases is therefore not a correct indication of that for the general epidemic, nor is it a correct indication of the effects of treatment, and is therefore not shown.

The total figures for the Hills during this period are:—

Cases	... 362
Died	... 247—68%
Recovered	... 115—32%

The epidemic conditions did not exist in Imphal, where the cases were sporadic in nature and the conditions permitted better control and intensive treatment. The death rate of the Imphal cases (45.5%) is therefore a more correct indication of the effects of treatment under favourable circumstances.

All doctors and compounders are now conversant with this disease, and, in their tours, distributed pamphlets describing the prophylactic measures to be adopted and have described the means of early recognition of the disease.

Appendix XXXII shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Hill Dispensaries during the year under report.

4. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,400 was made to the American Baptist Mission; and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 350 to the North-East India General Mission during the year under report.

The North-East India General Mission has 5 dispensaries located at Churachandpur, Tinsuangu, Hauship, Khanpi, and Patpuhmun. They treated 13,964 patients. The total cost was Rs. 2,697-6-3 of which Rs. 1,158/- was covered by the sale of medicines.

The American Baptist Mission has one dispensary and Leper-Asylum at Kangpokpi in charge of a Medical Officer.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Valley.

1. His Highness the Maharaja held charge of the Education Department throughout the year. The total expenditure on Charge and Tours. Education in the valley for this year was Rs. 53,584 as against Rs. 51,094 last year. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1426 as against Rs. 1,705 last year and of this amount Rs. 936 was realised on account of tuition fees against Rs. 1,106 last year.

The Deputy Inspector was on tour for 101 days and two Sub-Inspectors for 157 days and 197 days respectively. During the whole year the Education Standing Committee held one meeting only.

2. There were 85 Lower Primary Schools, of which 26 were in Imphal ; Lower Primary Schools. 54 in villages in the valley and 5 in Jiribam. These figures include 3 Sanskrit Tols, 4 Girls' Schools, 10 Madrasahs and 1 Hindi School.

There were 6678 boys and 156 girls on the rolls on 30th June, 1937 as against 7,009 boys and 183 girls in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 4,925.37 as against 4,883.81 in the previous year.

Education is free but not compulsory.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the 4 girls' schools on 30th June, 1937 was 205 as against 198 in the previous year ; and the average daily attendance was 151.44. There were also 156 girls reading in various boys' schools.

In the Scholarship Examination held in December, 1936, 649 candidates appeared of whom 351 or 54.08% were successful. Out of 31 girls who appeared in the Lower primary examination 11 were successful.

13 boys from the Imphal Centre passed the Examinations of the Assam Sanskrit Association.

3. There were 3 Upper Primary Schools, all situated in Imphal to Upper Primary School. which students who have passed the Lower Primary examination are admitted.

The number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June, 1937 was 386 as against 384 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 314.74.

In the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 145 candidates appeared of whom 96 or 66.20% passed. Of 3 girls who appeared 2 were successful.

Small tuition fees are levied from boys in these schools.

There is also one State-aided Girls' Upper Primary School, the Sagolband Girls' School which is managed by a private committee.

4. There were 198 teachers. Of these 4 were Matriculates, 162 were holders of Middle English or Middle Vernacular or Upper Primary Certificates, 10 Lower Primary Certificates, 17 Persian Certificates and 5 were Sanskrit Pandits. Of the last 5, 2 passed the Second and 1 passed the First Examination of the Assam Sanskrit Board. There were 169 Hindus and 29 Mahomedans.

Teaching Staff in Lower
Primary and Upper
Primary Schools.

5. There are also one Middle English Girls' School, the Lady Earle Girls' School and three unaided Boys' Middle English Schools; *i. e.* (1) "Ramlal Pal" (2) "Narsingh" and (3) "Nambol".

6. There are two recognized High Schools in the State the High Schools, Johnstone High School and the Churachand High School.

The Johnstone High School is managed by a Committee of 5. The Political Agent is Secretary; and the President and one Darbar Member are on the Committee. The State gives a contribution of Rs. 5,000 annually, and the school also receives grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 a month from the Government of India and Rs. 50 a month from the Assam Government.

There are 16 masters on the staff including one temporary Master; 13 being Manipuris and 3 Bengalis. Seven are graduates of the Calcutta University, including one M. A. in English and one B. Sc. One is F. A. and two are I. A. Of the remainder 4 are Matriculates, one is a Sanskrit Pandit and one is a non-matriculate.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 364 pupils on the roll, of whom 344 were Manipuri Hindus, 2 Manipuri Mahomedans, 10 Christians and 8 Hill tribes. The average attendance was 346.13.

In the annual School examination 287 boys appeared, of whom 260 or 90.59% passed. The number of candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination of 1937 was 32, of whom 18 passed in the first division and 11 in the second division.

The Churachand High School is patronised by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and managed by a Committee of 6 of whom one is nominated by the Darbar. This school received a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the valley budget and also a capitation grant (@ one Re. per Hill tribe student per mensem from the Hill budget.

There were 11 masters on the staff, 10 being Manipuri Hindus, 3 Bengalees and 1 Manipuri Mahomedan. Five of them are graduates of the Calcutta University including one M. A., 4 I. A., 3 matriculates, one I. A. passed Shastri of the Benares University and one matriculate with special training for Mahomedan languages.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 364 pupils on the roll, 311 being Manipuri Hindu, 20 Manipuri Mahomedans and 29 Hill tribes. The average daily attendance was 313.22.

The Johnstone High School.

The Churachand High School.

In the annual school examination 300 boys appeared, of whom 274 or 92·3% passed. 14 boys passed the Matriculation Examination from this school.

There are also three other High Schools—(1) The Tampha Sana Girls' High School; (2) the Bengali High School and (3) the Your High School.

The Tampha Sana Girls' High School was first started in the Palace in May, 1935 and then shifted to its present building which was constructed at the personal expense of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur on the 1st April, 1936. This school was named after Sreemati Tamphasana Devi, His Highness' deceased daughter. In February, 1936 the Director of Public Instructions of Assam granted provisional recognition of this school allowing enrolment of classes from III to IX and the State allowed it a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per month from June, 1937. It is managed by a Committee of 12 members appointed by His Highness. There are two Darbar members on this Committee. His Highness is its Founder and its committee resolutions are subject to his approval.

There were 9 masters on the staff all being Manipuri. Two of them are graduates of the Calcutta University; Two B. A.'s (failed) one I. A. (failed); and four Matriculates.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 83 girls on the roll.

The Bengali High School was granted two years' provisional recognition on 1st January, 1937 by the Calcutta University to present candidates at the Matriculation Examination in 1938 and 1939. This School is managed by a Committee of 9 Members, of whom two are nominated by the Darbar, one by the Political Agent, and one by the Commandant 4th Assam Rifles. It receives a grant of Rs. 40 per month from the State, Rs. 27 per month from the Central Fund and Rs. 20 per month from the Imphal Town Fund.

There are 11 masters on the staff, 3 being Manipuri and 7 Bengali. Of them 3 are graduates, one is F. A., one I. A., one V. M., four Matriculates and one non-Matriculate.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 182 pupils on the roll, of whom 74 were Manipuri Hindu, 6 Manipuri Mahommedan, 1 Hill tribe and 101 Bengali and other Foreigners. The average attendance was 167. In the annual examination, 1939, 172 boys appeared, of whom 157 or 91% passed.

There is also another private High School--the Your High School. All the High Schools are in Imphal.

During the State financial year 1936-37 2 new State Scholarships were granted to 2 boys who passed the Intermediate of 1936 examination; one scholarship (special) to one boy who was reading in the 2nd year intermediate class; and 2 new scholarships to 2 boys who passed the Matriculation examination of 1936.

There were also 2 scholarship-holders studying in the 11th year class.

Of these scholarship holders 5 were in Cotton College, Gauhati, and 2 in the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh.

In the examination of 1937 one State Scholarship holder secured the B. A. degree and another passed the intermediate examination in science. During the year Rs. 2,100 was spent on Scholarships.

HILLS.

1. There were 54 State Lower Primary Schools in the Hills, including the Chinga School at Imphal and Ukhrul School which both teach Upper Primary classes as well. They were distributed as follows :—

Sadr.	Ukhrul.	Tamenglong.
1 Mixed (Chinga)	2 Mixed (Ukhrul)	1 Mixed (Tamenglong)
1 Chothe	9 Tangkhul	8 Kuki
3 Kuki	3 Kuki	4 Kabui
10 Mao	1 Maring	2 Kacha Naga
3 Maram	1 Anal	
2 Maring		15
1 Kabui	16	
1 Prun		
1 Tangkhul		

23

The schools at Imphal and the sub-divisional headquarters tend to become much more efficient than village schools with a few exceptions and promising boys are encouraged to read in them. Boys leaving their own villages to go to schools are assisted with State Scholarships as far as possible.

2. There are 2 State Upper Primary Schools for the hills one being the Chinga Hill School at Imphal and the other the Ukhrul School.

Scholarships are given to assist boys reading in the Upper primary Schools.

3. The State continued to pay a capitation grant of Re. 1/- a month for each hill boy on the rolls of the Churachand High School. On the 30th June there were 29 hill boys on the rolls of this school.

Scholarships are also given to boys reading in the High School in Imphal.

4. State Scholarships are also granted to a limited number of hill boys reading in institutions outside Manipur. One Tangkhul and one Kuki had been reading in Berry White Medical School but as the former failed to pass his examination and as the latter was found guilty of misconduct these two scholarships of Rs. 35/- per month were withdrawn. During the year under report one Kuki boy enjoyed a scholarship at the Dacca Engineering School and another scholarship was enjoyed by a Mao Naga boy at Cotton College, Gauhati.

5. The American Baptist Mission has a Middle English School at Kangpokpi. There were 7 male teachers and 2 female. On the 30th June, 1937, there were 82 boys and 40 girls on the rolls. The Mission also has an Upper Primary School at Ukhrul, with 3 masters and 58 boys and 3 girls on the rolls on the 30th June, 1937. In addition it had 37 Lower Primary Schools on the 30th June employing 53 teachers. There were 620 boys and 152 girls on the rolls at the close of the year. 12 boys held scholarships in the High School, 4 girls in the High School, three boys in the Bible School and 3 girls in the Nurse training.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500 is made by the State.

The North-East India General Mission has one Middle English School at Churachandpur, on the roll of which there were 16 Middle English students, 33 Upper Primary students, and 35 Lower Primary students. Besides this there is one English Bible School at Churachandpur. The Mission also maintains 21 permanent village Schools in which there are 3 Middle English students, 20 Upper Primary students, and 412 Lower Primary students. The total number of students in all the Mission Schools was 519, of which 481 are boys and 38 girls. Of this number 61 students are non-Christians. The Mission has 14 temporary village schools.

The Mission has on its staff 26 teachers, 1 School Inspector, and 14 temporary teachers and spent Rs. 6,496-4-6 on education during the time under report. One student is studying in the Shillong Government High School and one student in a High School in Imphal. One student has matriculated from Churachand High School during this year.

Progress is being made in the teaching of Manipuri and at present this language is being taught to some extent in all Mission Schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Valley.

1. Mr. C. F. Jeffery M. I. M. E., State Engineer was on leave until November 26th 1936 during which period Srijut Yambem Bijoy Singh acted in his place. From November 26th onwards Mr. C. F. Jeffery was in charge.

2. The Valley Roads generally are in fair order and improvements have been carried out during the year under review
Roads and Bridges as follows.—

- (1) Shingle to 7 miles of the Kangjupkhul Road.
- (2) Conversion of a path into road along the Nambul River South of Hiyangthang towards Meijrao village.
- (3) Raising and widening the Kumbi Road.
- (4) Re-alignment of the Pukhao Road bund at Khomidok
- (5) A new steel and concrete bridge at Waithow and re-alignment of the approach roads.
- (6) A new steel and concrete bridge at Sekmai jin and re-alignment of the approach roads.
- (7) Heirolk River training work.
- (8) A pipe line and foot bridge at Bijoy Gobinda.

The main bridges in Imphal are nearly all of the old wood and patch pattern, and it is hoped that it will be possible to effect replacements at the rate of at least one per year.

The River bunds North of Imphal are in fair order, but those South are not in a safe condition and a scheme for improving these bunds is now under consideration.
Bunds.

In Imphal buildings generally are in good order.

Buildings.

The Civil Hospital, in anticipation of a gift of an X-Ray plant, were granted a sum of Rs. 1,697/- for its accommodation and a suitable extension to the dispensary has been completed.

In the Valley this Office maintains :—

Schools	.....	72 Nos.
Punchayets	.....	14 „
Rest Houses	.....	8 „
Dispensaries	.....	5 „

3. The average attendance for the last 3 years is as follows :—

Workshop.	1934-35	...	66.6 per day.
	1935-36	...	61.6 „ „
	1936-37	...	58.6 „ „

4. Under this head original works have been completed within the Jirighat and Jirimukh. year under review as follows :—

(1) A Police barrack at Jirighat	Rs. 1,870/-
(2) Main Hospital extension	Rs. 658/-
(3) A Forest office and barrack at Jirimukh	Rs. 534/-

The usual annual repairs have been carried out to all other buildings and bridges maintained by the State.

Appendix XXXIV (a) gives details of the expenditure on State Works.

WATER WORKS.

1. Srijut Lairenmayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar held charge of this Charge. Department, with the State Engineer in charge of the works branch, throughout the year under report.

2. The year on the whole was satisfactory and not marred by mass agitation against the payment of water tax as in General. previous years. This was because the Darbar had taken steps to improve the water supply and had exempted from payment of water tax all houses situated at a distance of more than 100 yards from the nearest water tap.

3. As a result of the substitution of the reinforced concrete hydrants for tanks the Darbar was in a position to sanction Extension of Water supply. the extension of water supply by installing 13 hydrants in different laikais — one for Thangmaibud Maisnam laikai, two for Khwailalambung (i.e. one for kangjabi and one for Singjubung), one for Uribok Ningthowkhongjam Leikai one for Sagolband Thangjam leirak, one for Nambulmapin Thangjam laikai, one for Howbam-marak, one for Ningthemachakarong, one for Pistun, one for Chingamakha Kshetri laikai, one for Chanam pookhrimapan, one for Janmasthan (Yaikul) one for Thangapatmapan, and one for Churachand High School. During the year under report all the hydrants had been installed except for Howbammarak, Ningthemacha Karong and Churachand High School.

4. The short cut scheme and house enumeration were continued. The Short cut and House enumeration short cut survey and the house enumeration of the remaining laikais of the No. 2 Circle viz. laikais Nos. 42 Kaisanthong, No. 43 Khagempalli, No. 46 Nowrempakhanglakpa laikai, and No. 44 Hainowkhongnambi were completed. The results were that 87 houses were found to be extinct, the owners of these houses being dead or having permanently left their laikais ; 13 houses were found outside the range of assessment i.e. outside 100 yards ; 286 new houses were discovered. Thus in all 186 houses were added to the list of assessable houses. When the short cut construction has been completed 77 more houses will be added to the list. So the increment of the tax-paying houses in these laikais after short cut construction will be 263 houses. The short cut survey of Thangmeiband and Khwailalambung was completed during the year under report.

5. There was no change in the rate of water tax which remained at Rs. 1/8/- per inhabited house. The year opened Demand and Collection. with an arrear demand of Rs. 32,818/8/- of which Rs. 6,992/4/- were collected. The current demand was Rs. 12,607/6/- of which Rs. 3,623/2/- was collected and a further sum of Rs. 3,433/8/- was collected in the shape of fines and fees. The total sum thus collected during the year under report was Rs. 14,048/14/-

Rs 736/8/- was remitted for houses that were outside 440 yards from the nearest hydrants (vide D. R. No. 1A of 16-3-1932); Rs. 1,863/- was remitted because houses were cancelled as being no longer in the tax-paying laikais and Rs. 1,956/13/- as ordinary remission for the poor. So the total remission during the year under report was Rs. 4,556/5/- as against Rs. 5,453/6/- in the previous year. Irrecoverable arrears were also remitted as usual.

The arrears outstanding on the 30th June, 1937 therefore amounted to Rs. 30,254/3/-.

The total receipts during the year under report were as follows :—

Arrears	...	...	Rs.	6 992- 4-0
Current	...	...	„	3,623- 2-0
Fine and fees	...	...	„	3,433- 8-0
Military contribution (from the Cantonment)	...	...	„	1,900- 0-0
Interest on investment	...	...	„	6,000 0-0
Miscellaneous (court fee etc.)	...	...	„	162-11-3
			Total	Rs. 21,211- 9-3

The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 14,679-10-0 of which Rs. 12,113-9-0 was spent by the State Engineer for the works and the works establishment and Rs. 2,266/1/- was spent for maintaining the Collection Staff.

Receipt therefore exceeded expenditure by Rs. 6,531-15-3. At the beginning of the year there was a current balance of Rs. 22,783-12-1 at the credit of the Water Works. And by addition of the above surplus the amount at the credit of the Water Works became Rs. 29,315-11-4.

6. There were 69 cases pending at the beginning of the year under report and during the year 731 Miscellaneous and Cases. objection cases were filed and reported of which 733 cases were disposed of by the Member in charge and 37 cases remained pending on the 30th June, 1937 as against 553 disposed of out of 622 in the previous year. Three appeals were preferred against the orders of the Forest Member and in all of these his orders were confirmed.

7. 134 persistent defaulters were arrested to induce payment and 11

Coercive measures. Sale cases were held.

8. Collection was better than last year but the arrears are still considerable.

Details of expenditure on works will be found in Appendix XXXIV(c).

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

1. The Hydro-Electric Scheme was started with capital put up by the State, and it is managed on behalf of the Darbar Administration. by a Board consisting of six Members under the Chairmanship of the Political Agent. The President and the Police Member represent the Darbar directly on the Board.

2. The statement below shows the receipts and expenditure during the year :—

Receipts during the year 1936-37	Rs. 44,778/-
Add opening balance.	
In Treasury ... Rs. 14,334/-	} ... Rs. 15,537/-
In Imperial Bank Rs. 1,203/-	
Total	Rs. 60,315/-
Expenditure in 1936-37	Rs. 40,137/-
Closing balance for 1936-37	} ... Rs. 20,178/-
In Treasury ... Rs. 19,523/-	
In Imperial Bank Rs. 655/-	

These figures do not include Rs. 24,528/- on fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India and Postal Cash Certificates to the face value of Rs. 10,000/-, which have been placed to the Reserve Fund.

Compared with 1935-36 there has been an increase in the receipts of Rs. 1,393/- and a decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 3,658/-.

3. The details of receipts were as follows :—

Power Supply	Rs. 22,047/-
Lights and Fans	Rs. 19,771/-
Miscellaneous	Rs. 2,769/-
Process fees	Rs. 191/-
Total	Rs. 44,778/-

The receipts under both major heads show an improvement on last year.

As explained in last year's report the receipts from Power Supply depend on the consumption of power by the rice mills. So long as there are good paddy harvests, there should be good receipts from power but it is recognised that these receipts are liable to great fluctuations and would fall almost to nothing, if there were even one bad harvest. The steady though slower increase in the receipts from lights and fans is therefore most welcome, and so long as this income continues to expand the success of the Scheme is reasonably assured. Since the close of the year there has been a demand for a large extension from some Manipuri gentlemen, and it is hoped that this is only the beginning of a much wider demand.

4. The main heads of expenditure are as follows :—

Reserve	Rs. 10,000/-
Dividend on capital accounts and	} .. 10,025/-
Interest on Flood loan	
Extensions	.. 5,000/-
Two new Transformers	.. 2,630/-
Repairs and Renewals	.. 2,250/-
Supervision charge	.. 950/-

The Scheme was inspected by Mr. J. H. Chandler of the English Electric Co., who supplied the plant in August, 1936. His report pointed out where certain improvements could be introduced and action has been taken on his advice. His report on the working of the plant was favourable. Mr. Chandler also inspected the Scheme with Mr. Jeffery in February, just before the latter went on leave. The supervision charge of Rs. 950/- covers the expense of both these visits.

Two new Transformers were bought. Provision was made for one in last year's budget but there was delay in delivery and it was paid for in the year under review. The Board has now two spare transformers which can be utilised if there is a breakdown in any of those in use, as happened last year. That led to a stoppage in the supply of current in one part of the town, and caused much inconvenience to consumers and a loss of revenue to the Board. There is now adequately protection against a similar breakdown.

The principal extensions during the year were :—

- (1) An extension of the High Tension line towards the Sadar Bazar at a cost of Rs. 1,283/- to provide a more even distribution of the load.
- (2) An extension of the Street lights in Cantonments at a cost of Rs. 1,180/-.

There were some minor extensions also.

5. In the budget for 1937-38 it is proposed that the dividend on the Barbar's Capital be raised from 8% to 10%, and that a further Rs. 10,000/- be put aside to the Reserve, which will then stand at almost Rs. 45,000/-. The payment of dividend and the amount put to reserve clearly depend on the profits of the year. Unless there is a bad harvest or some serious calamity, the income should be sufficient to meet these proposed charges. The Board recognise and stress the importance of building up an adequate reserve. When it reaches Rs. 50,000/- it is felt that the position will be secure and thereafter it will not be necessary to set aside such large sums for this purpose.

6. Failures of current still occur occasionally. In stormy weather bamboos sometimes fall over the line and break it. Occasional breakdowns and their causes. Some of these bamboo clumps are old established and were there before the Scheme was started. Others have grown since. All are a menace when they are too close to the line and the Board is taking steps to have all the dangerous clumps moved, paying compensation where necessary. In the year the lights failed 6 times, 3 times owing to bamboos, twice owing to floods, and once owing to a flying fox. The failures were promptly attended to.

On the 28th May, 1936, there was a very sudden flood in the Simakhong, which seriously damaged the weir. It also cut under the left side which supports the flume near the in-take. Special measures costing Rs. 600/- were taken to effect temporary repairs to the damage, and the supply of current was quickly resumed. To minimise the risk of more extensive damage from similar floods in future it has been found

necessary to extend the weir, re-construct the left wing wall which supports the flume and to extend the paving at the foot of the weir. These improvements will cost about Rs. 4,000/-.

7. Mr. C. F. Jeffery was on leave from February, 1936, to November, 1936. During his absence Sreejut Bijoy Singh, Officiating State Engineer, was co-opted to the Board. It is gratifying that there was no serious hitch in the working of the plant during Mr. Jeffery's absence, and the Officiating State Engineer, the Electric Overseer and the staff under them deserve credit for their efficient and successful work.

Hills.

1. The State Engineer continued to be in charge of the construction and maintenance of all wire suspension bridges in the hills and also the construction of pucca buildings. The Sub-divisional Officers are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all Katcha buildings, bridle paths, petty bridges, and culverts. They are also responsible for the maintenance of the pucca buildings in their sub-divisions.

The P. W. D. Staff consists of 1 overseer, 4 senior Road Mohurrirs, 6 junior Road Mohurrirs and 8 Road Lambus.

2. No new bridle paths were constructed. There are now 1,264 miles of bridle paths altogether.

3. A new wire suspension bridge over the Makru River on the Cachar Road was constructed during the year under report and the Tuivai bridge on the Tipaimukh road, construction of which started last year, was also completed.

4. A post mortem shed was built at Mao. Two new buildings were constructed in Ukhrul Sub-division, one a school master's quarter and the other a boys' hostel.

Details of the expenditure on public works will be found in appendix XXXIV (b).

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Valley.

Registration Department.

1. Srijut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar continued to hold charge of the Registration Department throughout the year.

Charge.
He was on tour for 11 days and the Sub-Register for 43 days during the year.

2. During the year under report 3,453 document were presented for registration as against 2,840 in the previous year. Of these 3,291 were registered, 106 were refused and 66 remained pending. The corresponding figures for the last year were 2,627, 94 and 119, respectively.

The fees realized on account of registration of deeds during the year amounted to Rs. 4,507-9-0. The corresponding figure
Registration of documents
and Meitei Marups for the last year was Rs. 3,630/1/-. The large increase is due to the unusual rise in the number of documents presented for registration.

3. During the year under report 224 Registration Miscellaneous cases were filed to the Registration Member. Of these 180 were disposed of and 44 remained pending. Out of 38 Registration Visit cases effected at private houses, 36 were disposed of by the Sub-Registrar and one by the Registration Member and one remains pending. 12 appeals were preferred against the order of the Registration Member. In six of these, his orders were confirmed and six remained pending. In addition to these, there were 12 appeals filed to the Registration Member against the orders of the Rural Panchayets. Of these eight were disposed of and four remained pending.

4. During the year 104 documents were presented for registration out of which 102 documents were registered by the Jiri Mauzadar as against 73 in the previous year. One was rejected and one was pending at the close of the year under report.

VEHICLE TAX.

1. A tax is imposed on all bicycles, tricycles and motor cycles at the rate of Rs. 1/8/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 3/- respectively. The collection of this tax is undertaken by the Registration Department.

Cycle tax.

During the year under report 345 cycles were newly registered and 104 cycles were cancelled from the register. The total number of registered cycles at the end of the year was 3258 of which 6 were motor bicycles and 2 tricycles.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 4,640/- of which Rs. 1,696/- were collected (including Rs. 19/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June 1937) and Rs. 566/8/- collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 6/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1937). A sum of Rs. 223/8/- was remitted. So the uncollected balance of the arrears was Rs. 2,720/-.

The current demand was Rs. 4,580/4/- of which Rs. 1,775/4/- were collected (inclusive of Rs. 45/- paid into the State Office after 30th June, 1937) and Rs. 13/8/- remitted. A sum of Rs. 874/8/- was already collected in the previous year. The uncollected balance of the current demand was thus Rs. 1,761/-. On the 30th June, 1937 the total arrear outstanding therefore amounted to Rs. 1,481/-. Rs. 312/- were collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 14/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1937) and Rs. 126/- collected on account of fine for infringement of vehicle tax rules (inclusive of Rs. 5/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1937).

The total collection during the year was therefore Rs. 1,520-4-0 (exclusive of fine) as against Rs. 3,633/8/- (inclusive of fine) in the previous year.

2. Coercive measures were taken by the sale of the defaulting vehicles, arrest of the defaulters and imposition of fines on those who fail to pay their tax before the 30th September, the end of the collection season and on those who infringe the vehicle tax rules. Defaulters are also coerced by the sale of their movable properties and if this procedure fails, by the sale of that side of the defaulter's Ingkhol where the defaulter's house or houses are not situated.

3. A new tax imposed on all motor vehicles plying on State roads came into force from the beginning of the year under report. But exemption from the payment of this tax is granted to any vehicle registered with the Political Agent.

This tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 50/- annually or Rs. 15/- quarterly on motor lorries and Rs. 20/- annually or Rs. 6/- quarterly on motor cars plying on State roads.

During the year under report "Ordinary" or annual permits were issued to 5 cars and "Special" or quarterly permits issued to 7 cars and 19 lorries. A sum of Rs. 925/- was realized on account of motor tax and Rs. 15/- collected on account of fine for infringement of motor tax rules.

The total collection of the vehicle tax thus amounted to Rs. 5,446/4/- inclusive of the cycle tax.

FOREIGNERS' OFFICE.

1. Srijut Sanjenbam Nodia Chand Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar continued to hold charge throughout the period under report. He was on tour for 27 days.

There are 3 main branches in the work of the Foreigners' Office namely (a) Foreigners' Tax and Grazing Fees, (b) Income tax and Trading Licence Fees and (c) Cattle Export Tax (Vide Chapter IV).

2. Foreigners' Tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 5 a year on each male adult who stays in the State for more than a week. Grazing Fees are levied at the rate of Rs. 1/4/- per year for each buffalo and annas -/12/- for each cattle owned by foreigners.

Foreigners' Tax and
Grazing Fees.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 22,180. But during the year, certain foreigners were discovered who had resided in the State for some years and had always avoided assessment and a sum of Rs. 10 was outstanding against such persons. So the total arrear demand of the year was Rs. 22,520. The current demand was Rs. 14,955. So the total demand was therefore Rs. 37,475. The current demand last year was Rs. 14,709.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 8,259 of the arrear demand and a sum of Rs. 5,115 of the current demand, in all Rs. 13,374 was collected (but Rs. 12,769-13 0 was credited to the State) as against Rs. 12,191 of the previous year. Rs. 1,832 was remitted from fees payable by the old, helpless, widows, Pandits and absconders etc.

On the 30th June, 1937 the balance outstanding was Rs. 22,270.

3. Income tax is payable by foreigners only. Profits are reckoned on the turnover of the firms and Income tax is levied on the profits so calculated at the rates in British India.

Income tax and trading
Licence fees.

Profits are reckoned as follows.—

Annas -/2/6 per rupees of the sale price of rice exported from the State.

4% of the sale price of gold and silver sold in the State.

10% of the proceeds from sale of motor Vehicles and Parts.

Anna -/1/6/ per rupee of the sale price of miscellaneous goods.

The minimum taxable amount is Rs. 1,000.

Trading Licence Fees are charged at Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 a year according to the size of the business in addition to any income tax payable. State subjects are not assessed to income tax and Trading Licence Fees.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 95. The current demand was Rs. 14,180. This amount includes Rs. 359 for which demand notices could not be served as the assessee absconded. The current demand further includes Rs. 4,027 in respect of which the assessee preferred appeals which were not disposed of at the end of the year under review. So

the total demand was Rs. 14,275 as compared with last year's demand of Rs. 15,389.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5 of the arrear demand and a sum of Rs. 9,716 of the current demand, total therefore Rs. 9,721 was collected. A sum of Rs. 35 was realised as Process Fee.

Rs. 167 including process fee Rs. 8 was remitted. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 4,396.

Income tax was paid by 41 persons while Trading Licence Fees were paid by 191 persons as against 46 persons and 201 persons respectively in the previous year.

4. There were 8 appeals filed to the President Manipur State Darbar against the order of the Foreigners' Member. In 2 of these the orders of the Foreigners' Member were modified while in 4 his orders were upheld and 2 appeals were pending with the President Manipur State Darbar. Two appeals were filed to the Political Agent in Manipur against the order of the President, Manipur State Darbar which were pending at the close of the year under report.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. Babu Krishna Narain Varma, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, held the charge of the Department throughout the year. He was on leave for 9 days from 1st to 9th November 1936.

Babu Rajdhon Singh, Touring Assistant was on tour for 103 days travelling 1240 miles and visited 270 villages during the year under report.

During the absence of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on leave for 9 days the Touring Assistant held the charge of his Office in addition to his own duties.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

2. Appendix XXXV shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year under report.

(a) The total number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year under report as against the number during the last year is as follows

Type of animal	Current year	Previous year
Equine	12	11
Bovine	514	235
Others	69	99
	<u>595</u>	<u>345</u>

EQUINE.

(b) This disease broke out sporadically at different times at Impha during the year under report and was responsible for 11 deaths against none during the previous year.

(c) This disease was detected at one village Khelakhong only, where one pony died as compared with 5 places and 1 deaths during the previous year.

BOVINE.

(d) This disease broke out in the last quarter of the current year in April 1937 and is still prevailing. It has been reported from 308 places against 348 of the previous year and 208 deaths have been recorded as against 166 during the last year, amongst the old and debilitated animals.

(e) This was reported from two places during the year under report and had carried off 37 heads of cattle, 34 before the Touring Assistant reached the places and could take necessary precautions to control the disease. No inoculation was undertaken against this disease, as by the time Serum arrived here, the disease had abated.

(f) This disease broke out amongst the young stock of cattle of His Highness and was responsible for 2 deaths before the disease was checked by inoculation.

(g) Sporadic cases of this disease were detected at Imphal on 4 occasions during the year under report and each time one death had occurred before steps were taken to control the disease.

(h) 262 deaths shown under this heading were either noted on tour by the Touring Assistant or reported by the chaukidars long after the actual occurrence, and a correct diagnosis was therefore impossible.

OTHERS.

(i) 77 suspected cases of Rabies were kept under observation. Out of these 26 cases were confirmed and later proved fatal.

(j) 43 deaths of dogs shown under this heading were recorded from distemper, all these being amongst the cases treated in the Hospital. It is presumed that many other unreported deaths might have occurred.

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

3. Appendix XXXVI shows the results of preventive inoculations undertaken during the year under report.

(a) During 11 outbreaks of Anthrax nine equines and four bovines died before inoculations were undertaken. 90 equines and 128 bovines were inoculated and amongst these there was only one death.

(b) In one outbreak of this disease, 9 contact animals were inoculated. There was one death prior to inoculation but no deaths amongst the inoculated animals.

4. Appendix XXXVII shows the work done in mufassil.

The total number of patients treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases comes to 2,668 excluding castrations as against 392 cases

treated during the last year. There is an increase of 2,276 patients, which is attributed to the outbreak of Foot-and-mouth disease.

5. Appendix XXXVIII shows the work done at the Veterinary Hospital.

(a) Total number of patients treated under this heading comes to
Indoor patients. 87 against 108 treated last year.

(b) Number of patients thus treated during the year under report
Out-door patients. is 17,497 against 9,817 cases treated last year.

(c) The number of such cases treated during the year comes to
Mufasil cases. 20,574 as against 10,795 of the last year.

Under the two headings (b & c) there is a tremendous increase as shown below :—

	Current year.	Previous year.	Increase.
Outdoor	17,497	9,817	7,650
Mufassil	<u>20,574</u>	<u>10,705</u>	<u>9,869</u>
	38,071	20,552	17,519

This great increase is solely due to the present extensive outbreak of Foot-and-mouth disease.

(d) During the year under report 163 castrations were done against
Castrations. 160 performed last year.

6. The total expenditure incurred for this Department during the year under report was Rs. 4,985 as against Rs. 5,305 in the previous year.

GENERAL.

7. 363 major and 109 minor operations were performed at the Hospital
Operations. during the year under report against 252 major and 124 minor operations last year.

8. During the year under report 3 cases of surra were treated, the
Treatment of surra. same number as last year. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed microscopically.

9. Rabies being very common in Manipur, during the year under
Prophylactic treatment of Rabies. report 16 dogs were protected against rabies by Anti-rabic vaccine obtained from the Pasteur Institute Shillong. So far the animals thus protected are doing well.

10. Further experiments in this method of inoculation against Rinderpest
Goat virus Inoculations. were made during the year under report on 1 Manipuri buffaloes and 4 Gwala breed cattle found in Manipur. The results were satisfactory and it is now hoped that this method may be extended.

Reporting of cattle diseases by the Chaukidars was fairly satisfactory.

PRESS AND LIBRARY.

1. Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh continued to hold charge as
Establishment. Superintendent of the State Press throughout the year. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 4,826

2. The machinery is modern and consists of a Double Demy Wharfedale Printing machine and various machines cutting, ruling, Machinery. paging and perforating the forms and books printed.

The Press printed forms for use in the State as usual, and in addition printed 24,732 copies of text books during the year for the Education Department which are issued through the State Office Library.

It also undertook private work on account of which a sum of Rs. 106 was credited to the State during the year.

The State Office Library sold 21,097 copies of text books during the year as against 18,141 in the previous year; of these, 20,562 were printed by the State Press, and 535 indented from Calcutta. In addition forms and stationery were supplied to the Hydro Electric Board and private individuals. The total value (sale price) of all these supplied for the whole year amounted to Rs. 3,642, less Rs. 356 on account of commission to bonafide agents, as against Rs. 2,820 in the previous year.

The actual cost to the State of all these (materials and labour only) was Rs. 1,659.

The sale of text books was on the increase.

PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE STATE.

Property outside the State remained the same as last year. The total cost of maintenance of this property during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,195.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

For many years Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh, the Superintendent State Press, has carried on investigations privately, and has brought to light many interesting relics relating to the past history of Manipur. Since 1933-34 the State has given a small sum annually to assist in these researches.

Towards the end of this year a coffin of about 12 feet in length was found at Moirang with some pieces of human bones, potteries of a peculiar nature, 12 beads and a piece of silver bangle.

Rains unfortunately interfered with the work and further excavation has been postponed until next cold season.

HILLS.

1. There were 727 guns in the hill. There is also one cannon held Guns. by a Kabui village in the West Sub-Division.

The policy followed is to issue guns as far as possible to villages and not to individuals. According to the rules now in force in the State, a village must have more than 30 houses before an application for a license to hold a gun is considered.

In Sadar there are 275 guns, 90 held by Kukis, 112 by Mao Nagas, 11 by Kacha Nagas, 12 by Maram Nagas, 12 by Khoiraos, three by Kabuis and one by Tangkhuls and the rest by other tribes.

In East Sub-Division there are 138 guns, 44 held by Kukis, 61 by Tangkhuls, two by Angamis, four by Marings, 3 by Anals and the rest by other tribes and State servants.

In West Sub Division there are 291 guns including one cannon. Thirty two guns are held by State servants, 204 by Kukis, 35 by Kabuis, four by Kacha Nagas and two by Chirus.

2. Red cloths are issued by the State to all Lambus. They are also issued to headman of Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Kacha Naga and Angami villages.
Red Cloth.
 3. In Sadar 5653 coolies were impressed for State Works. In the East Sub-Division 5612 were impressed. In West
Impressed Labour.
50,436 coolies were impressed. The coolies are paid.
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APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State showing changes in personnel during the year 1936-37.

Names of Officers.	Appointments.	Period.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
1. C. B. C. Paine, Esq., I. C. S.	President, Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1936.	8th Feb. 1937.
2. A. R. H. MacDonald, Esq., I. C. S.	ditto	9th Feb. 1937.	30th June 1937.
3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1936.	ditto
4. Do. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Khuraiakpa	ditto	ditto	ditto
5. Do. Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
6. Do. Souganjam Somorendra Singh, B. A.	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
7. Do. Lairenmayum Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. L.	ditto	ditto	ditto
8. Do. Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
9. Srijut Yaulom Bijoy Singh	Acting State Engineer	ditto	25th Novr. 1936.
10. C. F. Jeffery Esq., M. I. M. I.	State Engineer	26th Novr. 1936.	30th June 1937.
11. S. J. Duncan Esq., B. A., B. A. C.	Sub-Divisional Officer	1st July 1936.	ditto
12. Srijut Arambam Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. T.	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
13. R. H. Shaw Esq., B. A., L. A. C.	Sub-Divisional Officer	ditto	ditto
14. Srijut Angom Tomchoula Singh, Angom Nimthou	President of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
15. Do. Rajkumar Digendra Singh, Khwairakpa	Member of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
16. Do. Thabal Sarma	ditto	ditto	ditto
17. Do. Khongjom Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
18. Do. Chingakham Mayurdhwaja Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
19. Do. Kanpalam Jhulon Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
20. Do. Ngangbam Sayamkisher Singh, Yarkullakpa	President of the Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	ditto
21. Do. Angom Dorendra Singh	Member of the Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	ditto
22. Do. Hjam Irabot Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
23. Do. Thangjam Madhumangol Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
24. Do. Oinam Nildhwaja Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
25. Do. Angom Boudhniam Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
26. Do. Yendrebam Chaoba Singh	Offg. A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja	ditto	ditto
27. Do. Waikhom Chaoba Singh, B. A.	Superintendent, State Office	ditto	ditto
28. Babu Chandra Nath De.	Manzadar, Jiribam	ditto	ditto
29. Do. Krishna Narain Varma	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto
30. Sijut Rajkumar Selu Singh, B. A.	Sub-Deputy Collector	ditto	ditto
31. Do. Dwijamani Dev. Sarma, M. A.	Offg. Deputy Inspector of Schools	ditto	ditto
32. Do. Khomdram Phabachandra Singh	Inspector of Civil Police	ditto	ditto
33. Do. Wahenglam Yumjao Singh	Superintendent, State Prison	ditto	ditto
34. Do. Huidrom Mehabachandra Singh	Subedar Major of the Manipur State Military Police	ditto	ditto
35. Mr. Hari Singh, B. Sc. (Edin)	Forest Officer	ditto	10th Sept. 1936.
36. Do. Commandar Padmanab, B. Sc. (Edin)	ditto	18th Sept. 1936.	30th June 1937.

APPENDIX II

Figures of the Maximum and Minimum Temperature of Manipur for the year 1936-37 (From 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937).

	Year 1936.						Year 1937.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June
Maximum	93	91	93	85	82	73	73	74	84	94	96	95
Minimum	76	75	72	66	57	48	44	51	56	61	68	71

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Rainfall in the year 1936-37 (From 1-7-36 to 30-6-37).

MANIPUR STATE	Year 1936						Year 1937								
	1 July	2 August	3 September	4 October	5 November	6 December	7 January	8 February	9 March	10 April	11 May	12 June	13 Total	14 Total of past year	15 Average of 10 years
Imphal	11.07	13.72	3.72	4.67	0.0	20	8.1	8.1	2.74	1.27	5.27	11.20	50.86	18.40	54.58
Thouboung	10.14	27.00	19.00	5.34	1.60	32	2.90	2.84	2.18	1.58	3.58	20.08	100.70	115.07	164.12
Kaibartokpi	18.20	22.22	14.21	16.38	0.2	1.88	4.36	1.74	5.82	19.10	27.44	14.29	162.30		
Ukhrul	10.24	14.51	5.72	8.65	0.1	50	1.50	7.35	1.12	8.18	1.70	67.29		27.72	67.00
Churachandpur	7.07	15.86	5.55	6.81	*									61.00	63.10

* Rain gauge was removed from Churachandpur

APPENDIX IV.

Civil Cases (Original Suits) in the Land Revenue Court in 1936-37.

Name of Cases	Instituted				Disposed of				Method of the disposal during the year			
	1 In previous years but not disposed of	2 During the current year	3 Total	4 Previous year	5 Current year	6 Total	7 In part	8 Adjusted and compromised	9 Struck off and file	10 Otherwise disposed	11	12
1 Miscellaneous	1,212	1,801	3,013	583	887	1,470	1,316	17	86	5		
2 Mutation	475	1,214	1,689	351	742	1,093	979	11	39			
3 Title suit	39	15	54	18	3	21	15	0.1	6			
4 Civil suit	28	1	29	20	1	21	21		0.1			
5 New land	604	1,111	1,515	297	494	791	754	3	74			
6 Partition	117	352	469	122	159	281	280	1	0.1			
7 Fisheries	7	28	35	4	18	22	10	4				
Total	2,302	4,721	6,807	1,395	2,304	3,699	3,375	36	233	5		

APPENDIX V.
Civil Cases (Execution) in the Land Revenue
Office in 1936-37.

Name of Cases.	APPLICATION.			DISPOSED OF.			Nature of Application pending at end of year.		
	Filed in previous year but not disposed of.	Filed in current year.	Total.	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lousal	10	4	14	7	nil	7	3	4	nil
Sale	34	16	50	11	11	11	16	23	
Possession	40	70	110	40	11	51	41	18	
Total	84	90	174	58	11	69	60	45	

APPENDIX VI.
Land Revenue Appeals for 1936-37.

Name of Court.	Filed during.		Disposed of.			Decisions.							
	Previous years but not disposed of.		Present year.	Total.		Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
President, Manipur State Darbar	22	84	106	21	74	95	72	4	13	2	4		

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Statement of Land Revenue for 1936-37.

Name of Panna.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Balance.			Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nabarup	32,285-2-5	1,03,925-15-0	1,36,211-15	35,029-1-6	60,272-8-0	1,01,881-9-6	12,500-0-0	1,873-3-0	14,447-3-0	34,107-0-11	32,475-4-0	66,582-4-11	3,630-1-0
Alahap	1,56,505-5-0	1,08,289-10-0	2,64,854-15-0	30,270-7-0	57,577-12-0	96,848-4-0	27,065-6-0	2,013-8-0	29,678-14-0	59,029-8-0	48,608-5-0	1,38,327-13-0	4,296-6-0
Lupham	1,22,907-8-9	97,615-7-0	2,19,932-15-9	42,621-0-0	33,293-9-0	55,919-9-0	13,659-14-0	632-10-0	19,622-8-0	40,096-10-9	43,714-1-0	1,04,410-14-9	4,250-5-0
Khutam	2,34,964-11-4	1,15,313-9-0	3,52,556-4-4	36,506-1-6	60,354-12-0	97,161-4-6	33,819-13-0	1,357-2-0	40,296-15-0	1,38,698-9-10	56,776-10-0	2,15,215-3-10	3,616-6-0
Isphal	80,788-16-3	55,735-5-0	1,38,523-15-3	27,905-1-0	32,988-6-3	54,924-7-3	10,036-11-0	870-2-0	11,206-13-0	43,325-14-3	23,867-12-9	72,693-11-0	3,368-14-0
Jurham	7,155-3-0	9,413-3-0	16,568-6-0	6,549-7-0	4,231-12-0	10,881-3-0	249-1-0	6-0	250-2-0	336-2-0	5,133-15-0	5,492-1-0	
Total	6,83,176-3-0	4,95,223-3-0	11,78,399-6-0	1,82,792-7-0	2,77,773-12-0	4,60,565-9-0	1,68,999-10-0	6,789-8-0	1,15,711-2-0	3,91,454-2-0	2,10,667-15-0	6,02,122-1-0	
	6,83,176-0-0	4,95,223-0-0	11,78,399-0-0	1,82,792-0-0	2,77,774-0-0	4,60,566-0-0	1,68,991-0-0	6,789-0-0	1,15,711-0-0	3,91,454-0-0	2,10,663-0-0	6,02,122-0-0	

Amount collected before the close of the year but credited afterwards.

Current.	Arrear.	Fine.
230-2-0	121-3-0	27-0-0
419-14-0	189-11-0	33-12-0
661-6-0	335-1-0	79-7-9
900-1-0	463-4-0	105-11-0
179-9-0	121-12-0	46-14-0
1,409-5-0	1,035-8-0	295-11-9

↓

strength and details of the Military Police Force for the year 1936-37.

STRENGTH OF FORCE					DETAILS OF FORCE					Cost	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year	Died during the year	Invalided during the year	Discharged, deserted etc. during the year	At the end of the year	Recruited during the year	No. of Patients	No. of Indian Officers	No. of Cadets	No. of Havildars	No. of Naiks	No. of Sepoys
1890	9	15	226	10	6	2	2	10	11	170	13
1891	10	10	126	10	2	10	11	170	13		
1892	11	11	126	11	11	11	11	170	13		
1893	12	12	126	12	12	12	12	170	13		
1894	13	13	126	13	13	13	13	170	13		
1895	14	14	126	14	14	14	14	170	13		
1896	15	15	126	15	15	15	15	170	13		
1897	16	16	126	16	16	16	16	170	13		
1898	17	17	126	17	17	17	17	170	13		
1899	18	18	126	18	18	18	18	170	13		
1900	19	19	126	19	19	19	19	170	13		
1901	20	20	126	20	20	20	20	170	13		
1902	21	21	126	21	21	21	21	170	13		
1903	22	22	126	22	22	22	22	170	13		
1904	23	23	126	23	23	23	23	170	13		
1905	24	24	126	24	24	24	24	170	13		
1906	25	25	126	25	25	25	25	170	13		
1907	26	26	126	26	26	26	26	170	13		
1908	27	27	126	27	27	27	27	170	13		
1909	28	28	126	28	28	28	28	170	13		
1910	29	29	126	29	29	29	29	170	13		
1911	30	30	126	30	30	30	30	170	13		
1912	31	31	126	31	31	31	31	170	13		
1913	32	32	126	32	32	32	32	170	13		
1914	33	33	126	33	33	33	33	170	13		
1915	34	34	126	34	34	34	34	170	13		
1916	35	35	126	35	35	35	35	170	13		
1917	36	36	126	36	36	36	36	170	13		
1918	37	37	126	37	37	37	37	170	13		
1919	38	38	126	38	38	38	38	170	13		
1920	39	39	126	39	39	39	39	170	13		
1921	40	40	126	40	40	40	40	170	13		
1922	41	41	126	41	41	41	41	170	13		
1923	42	42	126	42	42	42	42	170	13		
1924	43	43	126	43	43	43	43	170	13		
1925	44	44	126	44	44	44	44	170	13		
1926	45	45	126	45	45	45	45	170	13		
1927	46	46	126	46	46	46	46	170	13		
1928	47	47	126	47	47	47	47	170	13		
1929	48	48	126	48	48	48	48	170	13		
1930	49	49	126	49	49	49	49	170	13		
1931	50	50	126	50	50	50	50	170	13		
1932	51	51	126	51	51	51	51	170	13		
1933	52	52	126	52	52	52	52	170	13		
1934	53	53	126	53	53	53	53	170	13		
1935	54	54	126	54	54	54	54	170	13		
1936	55	55	126	55	55	55	55	170	13		
1937	56	56	126	56	56	56	56	170	13		
1938	57	57	126	57	57	57	57	170	13		
1939	58	58	126	58	58	58	58	170	13		
1940	59	59	126	59	59	59	59	170	13		
1941	60	60	126	60	60	60	60	170	13		
1942	61	61	126	61	61	61	61	170	13		
1943	62	62	126	62	62	62	62	170	13		
1944	63	63	126	63	63	63	63	170	13		
1945	64	64	126	64	64	64	64	170	13		
1946	65	65	126	65	65	65	65	170	13		
1947	66	66	126	66	66	66	66	170	13		
1948	67	67	126	67	67	67	67	170	13		
1949	68	68	126	68	68	68	68	170	13		
1950	69	69	126	69	69	69	69	170	13		
1951	70	70	126	70	70	70	70	170	13		
1952	71	71	126	71	71	71	71	170	13		
1953	72	72	126	72	72	72	72	170	13		
1954	73	73	126	73	73	73	73	170	13		
1955	74	74	126	74	74	74	74	170	13		
1956	75	75	126	75	75	75	75	170	13		
1957	76	76	126	76	76	76	76	170	13		
1958	77	77	126	77	77	77	77	170	13		
1959	78	78	126	78	78	78	78	170	13		
1960	79	79	126	79	79	79	79	170	13		
1961	80	80	126	80	80	80	80	170	13		
1962	81	81	126	81	81	81	81	170	13		
1963	82	82	126	82	82	82	82	170	13		
1964	83	83	126	83	83	83	83	170	13		
1965	84	84	126	84	84	84	84	170	13		
1966	85	85	126	85	85	85	85	170	13		
1967	86	86	126	86	86	86	86	170	13		
1968	87	87	126	87	87	87	87	170	13		
1969	88	88	126	88	88	88	88	170	13		
1970	89	89	126	89	89	89	89	170	13		
1971	90	90	126	90	90	90	90	170	13		
1972	91	91	126	91	91	91	91	170	13		
1973	92	92	126	92	92	92	92	170	13		
1974	93	93	126	93	93	93	93	170	13		
1975	94	94	126	94	94	94	94	170	13		
1976	95	95	126	95	95	95	95	170	13		
1977	96	96	126	96	96	96	96	170	13		
1978	97	97	126	97	97	97	97	170	13		
1979	98	98	126	98	98	98	98	170	13		
1980	99	99	126	99	99	99	99	170	13		
1981	100	100	126	100	100	100	100	170	13		
1982	101	101	126	101	101	101	101	170	13		
1983	102	102	126	102	102	102	102	170	13		
1984	103	103	126	103	103	103	103	170	13		
1985	104	104	126	104	104	104	104	170	13		
1986	105	105	126	105	105	105	105	170	13		
1987	106	106	126	106	106	106	106	170	13		
1988	107	107	126	107	107	107	107	170	13		
1989	108	108	126	108	108	108	108	170	13		
1990	109	109	126	109	109	109	109	170	13		
1991	110	110	126	110	110	110	110	170	13		
1992	111	111	126	111	111	111	111	170	13		
1993	112	112	126	112	112	112	112	170	13		
1994	113	113	126	113	113	113	113	170	13		
1995	114	114	126	114	114	114	114	170	13		
1996	115	115	126	115	115	115	115	170	13		
1997	116	116	126	116	116	116	116	170	13		
1998	117	117	126	117	117	117	117	170	13		
1999	118	118	126	118	118	118	118	170	13		
2000	119	119	126	119	119	119	119	170	13		
2001	120	120	126	120	120	120	120	170	13		
2002	121	121	126	121	121	121	121	170	13		
2003	122	122	126	122	122	122	122	170	13		
2004	123	123	126	123	123	123	123	170	13		
2005	124	124	126	124	124	124	124	170	13		
2006	125	125	126	125	125	125	125	170	13		
2007	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	170	13		
2008	127	127	126	127	127	127	127	170	13		
2009	128	128	126	128	128	128	128	170	13		
2010	129	129	126	129	129	129	129	170	13		
2011	130	130	126	130	130	130	130	170	13		
2012	131	131	126	131	131	131	131	170	13		
2013	132	132	126	132	132	132	132	170	13		
2014	133	133	126	133	133	133	133	170	13		
2015	134	134	126	134	134	134	134	170	13		
2016	135	135	126	135	135	135	135	170	13		
2017	136	136	126	136	136	136	136	170	13		
2018	137	137	126	137	137	137	137	170	13		
2019	138	138	126	138	138	138	138	170	13		
2020	139	139	126	139	139	139	139	170	13		
2021	140	140	126	140	140	140	140	170	13		
2022	141	141	126	141	141	141	141	170	13		
2023	142	142	126	142	142	142	142	170	13		
2024	143	143	126	143	143	143	143	170	13		
2025	144	144	126	144	144	144	144	170	13		
2026	145	145	126	145	145	145	145	170	13		
2027	146	146	126								

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number and nature of crimes committed in the valley during the year 1936-37.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police during the
year 1936-37.

MANIPUR STATE	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of conviction (Columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Police Imphal	258	227	242	202	220	166	186	143	35	59	76.85	70.79	81.51	86.14

APPENDIX AI

Criminal Cases for the year 1936-37
Valley.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Number of persons during the year							Committed or transferred	
	Previous year	Current year		Previous year	Present year		Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted to					
		Current year	Total		Present year	Total				Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment and Fine	Other Punishment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Manipur State Darbar	5	30	35	5	28	33	7	39	17	11	6	8	7		
Cherap Court	24	513	537	24	480	513	219	143	96	81	69	6	18		
Court of the Maizadu Jumbam	6	7	13	6	32	38	11	20		7		7			
Town Panchayet Court	65	215	280	63	198	261	172	194	6	62	4	2	7		
Rural Panchayats	10	391	401	7	377	384	178	206		71		6	13		
Grand Total	110	1186	1296	105	1,124	1,229	387	602	119	132	79	29	10		

APPENDIX XII.

Criminal Appeals for the year 1936-37.
(Valley).

Name of Court	Filed			Disposed of			Sentences				Proceeding quashed
	Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur State Darbar	22	113	135	22	98	120	67	12	33	2	6
Cherap Court	4	117	121	4	115	119	57	9	15	11	27
Total	26	230	256	26	213	239	124	21	48	13	33

APPENDIX XII (A)

REVISIONAL COURT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MANIPUR.

Criminal Appeals for the year 1936-37
(from 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937).

Filed			Disposed of			Decisions				
Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	30	44	13	20	33	26	4		1	2

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil cases (Original Suits) for the year 1936-37.
(Valley)

Name of court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	Previous year	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Expired	Admitted and Compromised	Struck off	Otherwise disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur State Darbar	1	70	71	1	67	68	11			50
Cherap Court	2	144	146	2	132	134	24		2	68
Court of the Manzadar, Jiribam	16	18	34	14	11	25	11	4	4	
Town Panchayet Court	129	823	952	128	769	897		312	122	397
Rural Panchayets	32	982	1014	31	941	972	188	376	147	261
Grand Total	180	2 039	2 219	176	1 920	2 096	590	452	273	779

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Cases (Execution) for the year 1936-37.

(Valley).

Name of Court.	Applications.			Disposed of.			Nature of applications pending at end of the year.		
	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur State Darbar	81	36	117	11	12	26	10	16	65
Cherap Court	16	26	42	6	17	23	9		10
Court of the Manzadar,									
Jiribum	86	13	99	32	4	36	5	1	54
Town Panchayet Court	339	503	862	220	299	519	120	84	139
Total	542	578	1,120	272	332	604	144	104	268

APPENDIX XV.

Civil Appeals for the year 1936-37.

Valley.

Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.			Decisions.				
	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur State Darbar	56	243	299	56	172	228	144	14	41	18	11
Cherap Court	17	440	457	17	122	439	224	11	118	37	49
Total	73	683	756	73	594	667	368	25	159	55	60

APPENDIX XV (A).

REVISIONAL COURT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MANIPUR.

Civil Appeals for the year 1936-37

(From 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937).

Filed.			Disposed of.			Decisions.				
Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	94	147	33	60	93	78	1	3	10	1

APPENDIX XVI.

Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1936-37.

(Valley)

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	Previous years	Present year	Total	Previous years	Present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur State Darbar	29	152	181	26	126	152
Cherap Court	26	157	183	21	119	160
Sadar Panchayet Court	73	137	210	60	119	179
Total	128	446	574	107	364	491

APPENDIX XVI (A)

Income Tax and Trading License Appeals for 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed during			Disposed of			Decisions				
	Previous years but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Set aside	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
President Manipur State Darbar		7	7		6	6	4	1	1		

APPENDIX NVII. Number and nature of Crimes in the Hills during 1936-37. Sadar.

Description of Charges	NUMBER OF OFFENCES									
	Balance from past year committed during the present year									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of persons convicted	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of persons acquitted	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Awaiting trial	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX XVII (A). (Utkhrul)

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES		Offences against public tranquility	Offences by or relating to public servants	Contempt of the law or authority of public servants	Of false evidence against public justice	Offences affecting the human body	Offences against property (Theft)	Arms offences	Offences relating to documents	Of attempts to commit Offences	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NUMBER OF OFFENCES	Balance from past year					1					1	
	Committed during the present year		1	5	1	4	4				15	
No of persons apprehended			1	23	2	12	106				144	
No of persons convicted			1	13	2	1	99				116	
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED	Imprisonment and fine											
	Simple											
	Rigorous											
	Simple											
	Rigorous											
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED	Fine			13	2	1	99				115	
	Whipping		1								1	
Number of persons acquitted				1		11	4				16	
Number of persons confined being insane												
Number of persons died during or before trial												
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED	Under one month											
	From 1 to 2 months											
	From 2 to 3 months											
	From 3 to 6 months											
	From 6 to 12 months											
	From 1 to 2 years											
	From 2 to 3 years											
	From 3 to 5 years											
Capital punishment												
Awaiting trial				9			3				12	

APPENDIX XVII (B).
(Tamilnades).
Number and nature of Crimes for the year 1936-37.

Description of charges	NUMBER OF OFFENCES		NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED		NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED BEING IMPRISONED	NUMBER OF PERSONS AWAITING TRIAL	REMARKS
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Imprisonment and fines	Imprisonment					
Offences against the public tranquility	1								
Offences by relating to public servants	3								
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	4		11	11	11	11	11	11	
Of false evidence and offences against public servants	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Offences affecting the human body	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Offences against property	7		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arms offences	8								
Offences relating to documents	9								
Of attempts to commit offences	10		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	11		11	11	11	11	11	11	

APPENDIX XVIII.

(Sadar)

Criminal Cases for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court.	Instituted			Disposed			Number of persons during the year.							Committed or transferred.
	Previous year, but not disposed.	Current year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Imprisonment	Convicted		Other punishment		
										Imprisonment and Fine.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sadar	25	111	136	18	92	110		68	9	107	7			

APPENDIX XVIII (A) (Ukhrul).

East Subdivisional Court Criminal Cases for the the year 1936-37 .

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Number of persons during the year								Remarks
	Previous year but not disposed of	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Imprisonment	Convicted to					
										Fines	Imprisonment	Other punishment	Committed or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ukhrul	1	15	16	1	12	13		16		115		1			

APPENDIX XVIII (B)

(Tamenglong).

Hill Criminal Cases for 1936-37.

Name of Court.	Instituted			Disposed of			No. of persons during the year							Committed or Transferred
	Previous year but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Imprisonment	Convicted to.				
										Fines	Imprisonment and Fines.	Other punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Tamenglong	1	23	24	1	16	17		18	12	7	2	2	2	

APPENDIX XIX.

(Sadar)

Civil Cases (Original Suits) for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	Previous year but not disposed of	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	141	152	293	132	359	491	13	72	13	363
Sadar	141	152	293	132	359	491	13	72	13	363

APPENDIX XIX (A) (Ukhrul)

East Sub-divisional Court Civil Cases (original suit) for the year 1936-37

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year				
	Previous year but not disposed of	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Pending
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ukhrul	18	476	494	10	380	390	6	171	5	244	

APPENDIX XIX (B)

(Tamenglong)

Civil Cases for 1936-37

Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
Pending from previous year.	During current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	26	72							

APPENDIX XX.

(Sadar)

Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	Previous year but not disposed	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sadar	247	739	986	205	591	796
	247	739	986	205	591	796

APPENDIX XX (A)

(Ukhrul)

Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1936-37 (East Sub-division)

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year			Remarks
	Previous year but not disposed of	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ukhrul	39	254	293	50	224	274	

APPENDIX XX (B) (Tamenglong).

Miscellaneous Cases from 1-7-1936 to 30-6-1937.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	Pending from Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamenglong West Sub-Division	30	234	264	22	198	220

APPENDIX XXI.

Hill Criminal Appeal for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed in			Disposed of			Sentences				Proceedings quashed	Pending at the close of the year
	Previous year but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Reversed back to Lower Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Political Agents Court		6	6		6	6	4			2		
President Manipal State Darbars Court	1	20	21	1	18	19	12	4	4			2

APPENDIX XXII.

Hill Civil Appeals for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed in			Disposed of			Decisions				Proceedings quashed	Pending at the close of the year
	Previous year but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Reversed back to Lower Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Political Agents Court	3	63	66	2	57	59	17	2	4	1	5	7
President Manipal State Darbars Court	10	91	101	10	81	91	70	12	7	1	1	11

APPENDIX XXIII.

Interdistrict Cases from 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937

Sadr.

	Instituted			Disposed of			Remark
	Pending from previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	
Naga Hills	10	9	19	10	3	13	
Chin Hills	9	3	12				
Lushai Hills	1	1	2	1		1	
Somra Tract.	2		2	1		1	
Maulaik	2		2				
N C Hills							
Total	24	13	37	12	3	15	

APPENDIX XXIII (A)

Interdistrict Cases for the year 1936-37.

Sub-division.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Remarks.
	Previous year.	Present year.	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ukhul ..	27	12	39	1	2	3	

APPENDIX XXIII. (B)

Interdistrict Cases from the 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.

West Sub-division.	Instituted			Disposed of.			Remarks
	Pending from previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamonglong ...	19	18	37	8	6	14	..

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing Receipts from the 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.
Valley and Water Works Budgets.

Head of Demand.	1936-37.				1935-36.	
	Budget Estimate.		Actual Receipts.		Actual Receipts	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VALLEY BUDGET.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Land Revenue	4,00,000	4,60,560	15 3	3,36,998	5 9	
Hill House Tax	72,500	83,487	2 0	75,908	0 0	
Fisheries	65,000	55,499	11 0	60,296	14 3	
Foreigners Tax	9,000	12,769	13 0	12,431	3 0	
Ferries	840	635	0 0	840	0 0	
Salt	1,750	2,528	15 0	1,440	0 0	
Forest	29,000	30,872	14 6	21,565	0 3	
Law and Justice	14,500	17,913	15 0	10,500	15 0	
Jail	3,500	4,392	4 5	3,877	10 5	
Excise (including estimated receipts on a/c of Match excise duty).	24,757	35,108	11 0	3,679	7 0	
Kabo Valley	6,270	6,270	0 0	6,270	0 0	
Income Tax and Trading License fees	10,000	9,726	3 0	15,024	4 0	
Cart Tax	81,500	81,500	0 0	59,000	0 0	
Cattle Tax	20,000	26,760	0 0	33,681	0 0	
Fines	16,000	25,655	12 3	15,397	0 10	
Registration	2,500	4,501	9 0	3,330	12 0	
Vehicle Tax	2,850	4,520	4 0	3,313	0 0	
Mail Contract	28,500	28,500	0 0	28,800	0 0	
Interest on invested sums	1,293	2,577	5 2	1,605	3 0	
Arts and Crafts	8,000	6,188	4 7	9,654	10 9	
Miscellaneous	9,500	8,544	3 10	* 88,272	6 11	
Library	3,000	3,286	0 2	2,666	5 8	
Hydro Electric Board	9,000	8,669	13 5	8,940	9 6	
Total	8,19,560	9,20,768	12 7	7,51,311	12 4	
WATER WORKS BUDGET.						
Cantonment	1,000	11,615	6 0	10,250	6 9	
Water Rate (including house connected)	8,094					
Interest on Investments	6,000	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0	
Fines	1,413	3,485	2 3	...	...
Miscellaneous	100	265	12 0	...	...
Total	16,607	21,366	4 3	16,250	6 9	
HILL BUDGET.						
Hill House Tax ... ..	...	...	...	75,908	0 6	
Law and Justice ... ..	...	...	...	4,988	10 0	
Fines ... ..	...	...	...	960	7 0	
Salt ... ..	...	...	...	768	4 1	
Hill Forests ... ..	...	...	...	715	8 0	
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	2,758	4 3	
Total ... ..	...	...	...	86,099	1 10	
Grand total	8,36,167	9,42,135	0 10	8,53,691	4 11	

* Including Rs. 80,000 balance in proceeds of Indochina Shillong

APPENDIX XXV.

MANIPUR STATE ARTS AND CRAFTS.

1936-37.

State Account.

Balance as per Administration report for 1935-36	Rs. 13,924- 5-9	Paid to the State during the year	Rs. 6,188- 4-7
Drawn from the State during the year	Rs. 9,827- 7-4	Balance on the 30th June 1937	Rs. 17,563-13-6
Total	Rs. 23,751-13-1	Total	Rs. 23,751-13-1

Trading Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
By Stock on the 1st July 1936	Rs. 13,763-14- 4	To sales during the year	Rs. 11,131-15- 8
„ Manufactory charges	Rs. 8,061- 6- 2	To closing stock on the 30th June, 1937	Rs. 16,234-12- 2
„ Gross profit	Rs. 5,541- 7- 4	Total	Rs. 27,366-11-10
Total	Rs. 27,366-11-10		

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
By Establishment	Rs. 1,152- 0-0	To Gross profit	Rs. 5,541-7-4
„ Electric charges	Rs. 17- 2- 0		
„ Miscellaneous	Rs. 537-10-5		
„ Commission paid	Rs. 250- 4- 4		
Staff	Rs. 87-12-9		
Agent	Rs. 1,163- 7-7		
„ Repair to building	Rs. 9- 2- 6		
„ Discount allowed on sales	Rs. 1,942-10-1		
Agent	Rs. 14- 0-0		
Exhibition	Rs. 1,928-10-1		
„ Expenditure in the Lucknow Exhibition not accounted for in the cash book	Rs. 806- 2-8		
Misc. Exp.	Rs. 570-9-0		
Commission	Rs. 235-9-8		
„ Net profit	Rs. 826- 4- 4		
Total	Rs. 5,541- 7- 4	Total	Rs. 5,541-7-4

Balance sheet.

Liabilities.		Assets	
Permanent Advance	Rs. 1,000-0-0	Sundry Debtors	Rs. 1,391- 9-4
Balance from State Account	Rs. 17,563-8-6	Cash in hand	Rs. 537- 0- 4
Loan from the Superintendent on account of exhibition not accounted for in the cash book	Rs. 300- 0- 0	By bills	Rs. 485-12-8
Increase in Capital	Rs. 573-15-1	Stock of articles	Rs. 16,234-12- 2
		(in hand	Rs. 9,648-15- 2
		with Agent	Rs. 5,123- 1- 2
		Yarns	Rs. 1,462-11-10
		Miscellaneous stock of furniture etc.	Rs. 540- 7-0
		Exhibition Account sus- pense not accounted for	Rs. 249-14-1
Total	Rs. 19,437- 7-7	Total	Rs. 19,437- 7-7

In terms of the notes appended.

APPENDIX XXVIA—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year.
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	3,38,574 13 -	3,40,270	3,10,769
VIII—STATE WORKS.			
Pay of Establishment	22,096	22,096	22,132
T. A. of State Engineer	850	850	684
T. A. of Establishment	1,000	1,000	622
Contingencies including works	89,495	92,675	83,739
Total	1,11,441	1,16,601	1,07,177
IX—MILITARY POLICE.			
Pay of Establishment	32,774	32,774	30,869 *
Contingencies	5,400	5,400	4,917
Total	38,174	38,174	35,786
X—CIVIL POLICE.			
Pay of Establishment	21,164	21,164	20,897
T. A. of Establishment	1,150	1,150	858
Contingencies	1,670	1,670	1,564
Total	23,984	23,984	23,319
XI—JAIL.			
Pay of Establishment	4,727	4,182	4,620
Contingencies	12,855	10,500	12,562
Total	17,582	14,682	17,182
XII. MEDICAL.			
Pay of Establishment	34,000	34,000	32,870
T. A. of Civil Surgeon	450	850	281
T. A. of Establishment	1,180	1,050	1,383
Contingencies	27,400	26,750	27,295
Total	62,030	61,650	61,829
XIII—EDUCATION.			
Pay of Establishment	41,549 3	40,162	39,975
T. A. of Establishment	600	600	243
Contingencies	11,119	11,449	13,366
Total	53,268 3	52,211	53,584
Carried Over	6,50,604	6,50,612	6,09,646

* The Saving is due partly to vacancy of the posts of some Sepoys and partly to suspension of an armourer

APPENDIX XXVIIA.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year		Current year
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
I.—ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	66,381 12 -	67,938	62,717 *
T. A. of President, Manipur State Darbar	1,200	1,200	970
T. A. of Darbar Members	268	100	241
T. A. of Palace Office	200	200	
T. A. of President Manipur State Darbar's Office Est.	350	350	111
Contingencies	19,684 13 -	21,248	14,221
Total	88,084 19 -	91,036	78,260
II.—LAND REVENUE.			
Pay of Establishment	34,567	33,829	31,046
Pay of Jirighat	4,394	4,394	4,338
T. A. of Establishment	6,500	6,500	2,398
T. A. of Jirighat	12	50	11
Contingencies	8,417	9,200	6,811
do Jirighat	1,538	1,450	1,517
Total	55,423	55,423	49,121
IV—FOREIGNERS' REVENUE.			
Pay of Establishment	2,694	2,694	2,647
T. A. of Establishment	800	800	453
Contingencies	300	300	283
Total	3,794	3,794	3,383
V.—FOREST.			
Pay of Establishment	6,820	6,820	4,898 †
T. A. of Establishment	1,195	1,195	1,075
Contingencies	2,660	2,660	1,911
Total	10,665	10,665	7,794
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			
Pay of Establishment	20,864	20,864	20,573
T. A. of Judicial Member	120	150	115
T. A. of Establishment	350	400	343
Contingencies	1,069	1,010	885
Total	22,421	22,424	21,914
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.			
Pay of Establishment	1,12,285 6 -	1,06,752	1,08,585 ‡
Contingencies	45,898 14 -	50,176	44,712
Total	1,58,184 1 -	1,56,928	1,53,297
Carried Over	3,38,574 13 -	3,40,270	3,10,769

* The Posts of the Private Secretary and one A. D. C. remained vacant throughout the whole year.

† The saving is due partly to late appointment of some of the Forest establishment and partly to vacancy of some of the posts e.g. one Ranger, one Forest guard, one Forest Lambu and one clerk in the Forest budget.

‡ Maintenance allowance of Raja Dumbra Singh R. K. was drawn at Rs. 500/- a month instead of Rs. 800/- P. M. Hence the great savings under Establishment.

APPENDIX XXVII (B)

Statement showing the details of the Hill Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year
	Revised figure after reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
No. 3 HILL TRIBES.			
I. (a) HILL ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	26 685	26 588	24,637
T A of Sub-Divisional Officers	3 400	3 400	1,812
T A of Establishment	50	50	
Contingencies	3 400	3,400	2,040
Total	33,535	33,438	24,489
II (b) HILL P. W. D.			
Pay of Establishment	6 131	6,228	6 015
T A of Establishment	700	700	471
Contingencies	37 581	37,581	35 319
Total	44 412	44 509	41,805
III (c) HILL EDUCATION.			
Pay of Establishment	11 578	11 378	10 437
Contingencies	8 870	8 870	8 091
Total	20 448	20 248	18,528
Total	98 495	98,195	88 822

APPENDIX XXVII (C)

Statement showing the details of the Water Works for
the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year
	Revised figure after reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
XXVII—WATER WORKS.			
Pay of Establishment	3 245	2,975	3,076
T A of establishment	20		1
Contingencies	9,460		
Extension Hydrant (vide Darbar Resolution No 1R of 15-7-36)	7,828 *	9 750	11,603
Total	20 533	12 725	14,680

* Withdrawal of Rs 7,828 from the State reserve was sanctioned vide Darbar resolution No. 1R of 15-7-36

APPENDIX XXVIIA—(*Concluded.*)

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation	budget estimate	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	6,50,604	6,50,612	6,09,646
XIV.—PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.			
Pay of Establishment	720	720	707
Contingencies	5,460	5,460	5,255
Total	6,180	6,180	5,962
XV.—PAYMENT.			
Tribute	20,000	5,000	20,000 *
Chamber of Princes	800	800	800
British Reserve	5,300	5,300	5,300
Repayment of Government Loan	8		7
Mail Contract	26,400	26,400	26,400
Total	52,508	37,500	52,507
XVI.—REGISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	2,906	2,894	2,787
T. A. of Establishment	238	250	154
Contingencies	100	100	74
Total	3,244	3,244	3,015
XVII.—VETERINARY.			
Pay of Establishment	3,364	3,364	3,272
T. A. of Establishment	400	400	30
Contingencies	1,765	1,765	1,658
Total	5,529	5,529	4,960
XVIII.—STATE PRESS.			
Pay of Establishment	4,380	4,380	4,316
Contingencies	700	700	510
Total	5,080	5,080	4,826
XIX.—PENSION AND GRATUITY.			
Sanctioned Pension	8,200	8,200	8,926
New Gratuity	3,800	3,800	
Total	12,000	12,000	8,926
XX.—ARTS AND CRAFTS.			
Pay of Establishment	1,202	1,202	1,152
Contingencies	3,900	3,900	8,674 †
Total	5,102	5,102	9,826
Total	7,40,247	7,25,247	6,99,694

* Rs. 15,000 was withdrawn from the State reserve vide Darbar Resolution No. 2 R. of 17th March 1937.

† Including suspense accounts of stocks purchased on strength of credits made during the year.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Memorandum of Closing Balance on 30th June, 1937.

R E C E I P T S.			E X P E N D I T U R E.	
1. General Accounts (including Hill accounts)	Rs. 9,20,768/12/7		Rs. 7,88,515/14/7	
2. Water works	21,366/ 4/3		" 14,679/10/-	
3. Suspense Accounts	43,493/ 8/5		" 42,072/15/-	
Total	9,85,628/ 9/3		8,45,268/ 7/7	
Add Opening Balance	1,43,965/10/-			
Add Closing Balance			2,84,325/11/8 (A) Plus Rs. 700/- adjusted on a/c Imphal Cheque No. 24127 of 4/1/36 Vide D.R. No. 55 & 56 of January 1936.	
Total	Rs. 11,29,594/ 3/3		Total 11,29,594/3/3	

(A) The actual Cash Balance as for Cash Book on 30-6-37 was Rs. 2,85,025/11/8.

APPENDIX XXVII D.

Suspense Account for 1936-37.

Head of the Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1. Advance	5,000	4,220
2. P. W. D. Stock and Stores	5,000	37,823
3. Permanent Advance		30
Total	10,000	42,073

APPENDIX XXVII E.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised Estimate effected by reappropriation.	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Grand Total Valley	7,40,247	7,25,247	6,99,694
" " Hill tribes	98,195	98,195	88,822
Total	8,38,442	8,23,442	7,88,516
Grand Total Water work	20,553	12,725	14,680
Total	8,58,995	8,36,167	8,03,196
			700 *
			8,02,496

* A Cheque for Rs. 700/- vide No. 24127 of 4/1/36 was cancelled in this year vide Darbar Resolution No. 13 of 30/3/36; and hence the deduction of Expenditure.

APPENDIX XXXI.

Valley.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State
during the year 1936-37.

Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Results of the indoor patients.						Daily average attendance.	Operations.		Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment.	Major.		Minor.		
			Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Civil Hospital	36,099	579	420	87	9	16	47	158.88	135	718		
Police „	880	53	35	11	5		2	14.80		8		
Palace „	1,741							5.39		21		
Jail „	760	61	45	7	1	4	4	27.36		16		
Bishenpur Dispensary	6,394							29.29		61		
Kakehing Hospital	12,062	20	14	2	3	1		38.52		140		
Moirang Dispensary	12,209	9	7	1	1			43.48		186		
Jhiribam Hospital	9,961	33	25	5	2		1	30.21		33		
Imphal Leper Asylum	948	42	2	6	1	2	31	39.64		9		
Total	81,054	797	548	119	22	23	85	378.57	135	1,212		

APPENDIX XXXII.

Hills

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during
the year 1936-37 (1st July to 30th June).

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated		Results of the indoor patients.						Operation.		Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Daily average attendance	Major.	Minor.	
			Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamenlong Hospital	10,383	150	95	34	13	5	3	34.90	1	57	
Ukhrul „	16,468	261	219	20	14	1	7	57.88	4	39	
Churachandpur „	14,785	132	87	28	9	5	3	46.95		63	
Mao „	19,535	22	21		1			56.26		36	
Shugnu Dispensary	10,174	40	26	14				27.98		42	
Sitapaboi Hospital	11,289	68	54	12	2			39.12	2	56	
Kangpokpi Dispensary	8,815	12	7	3	1		1	29.75		48	
Thadon „	7,042	46	35	1	6	1	3	34.09			
Total	98,491	731	544	112	46	12	17	326.93	7	341	

APPENDIX XXIX.

Suspense Account from the 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.
RECEIPTS.

Head of Receipts	1936-37		1935-1936
	Budget Estimate	Actual Receipts	Actual Receipts
1	2	3	4
Refund of Advances	5000	(A) 5,683-11-2	6,691- 7-4
P. W. D. Stock and Stores	...	(B) 37,809-13-3	45,079-13-0
Total	...	43,493- 8-5	51,771- 4-1
		(A) (i) In Cash Rs.	256-13-2
		(ii) „ Book „	5,426-14-0
		Rs.	5,683-11-2
		(B) (i) In Cash Rs.	3,578-10-9
		(ii) „ Book „	34,231- 2-6
		Rs.	37,809-13-3

APPENDIX XXX.

Assets and Liabilities of the Manipur State on the 1st July, 1937.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
1. Invested in Government 5% Loan, 1945-55	1,40,000 -0-0	Nil	
2. P. O. Cash Certificates	2,390 -0-0		
3. Fixed deposit with Imperial Bank	51,765 -0-0		
4. House building Advances outstanding	5,692- 4-0		
5. Miscellaneous Advance outstanding	949- 6-0		
6. Agricultural Loan outstanding	2,457- 8-0		
7. Capital invested in Hydro Electric Scheme	1,08,373- 0-0		
8. Flood damage Loan taken by Hydro Electric Board	33,862- 0-0		
9. Departmental Advances	10,895- 0-0		
10. Cash balance in Treasury State Office	2,85,025-11-8	balance Rs.	6,41,409-13-8
Total Rs.	6,41,409-13-8	Rs.	6,41,409-13-8

APPENDIX XXXIVA.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works
Register No. 8 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
CONTINGENCIES.			
(a) Upkeep of Roads, Bridges and Culverts.			
1st Class Valley Roads	8,099-15- 0		
2nd and 3rd Class Valley Roads	6,037-15- 3		
Road Metalling Imphal area	2,997-11- 0		
Road Metalling Valley area	3,092- 2- 0		
River protection	2,842-15- 0		
Valley Bridges maintenance	9,798-15- 7		
Culverts	3,889- 4- 6	36,758-14- 4	
(b) Improvement and Renewal.			
Improvements of alignment to the Thoubal Yampoke Road	489-11- 0		
Kumbi Road continuation of the work provided for in D.R. No. 913. of 20-1-32	997- 9- 0		
Bridges and culverts	4,849-11- 0		
Imphal River bund protection on Pukhao Road	596-12- 0		
Heirok Road	299-11- 6		
Sekmajun Bridge completion	8,198-14- 3		
Re-inforced concrete	1,980-11- 0	17,412-15- 9	
(c) Upkeep of Offices in Imphal.			
State Office and connected buildings	422-15- 9		
Land Revenue Office	241- 9- 3		
P. W. D. Office	723-10-11		
Jail Buildings	270- 0-10		
Cherap and Panchayet Courts	199-13- 3		
Press Buildings	99- 0- 9		
Police Office and Barracks	240- 9- 9		
M. S. P. Barracks Etc	152-15- 7		
Imphal Civil Hospital and Buildings	499-11- 0		
Lepor Asylum	148- 9- 0		
Infectious disease ward	51-10- 0		
Veterinary Hospital etc	249-12- 7		
Johnstone School	256- 7- 1		
Education Office	46- 9- 9	3,903- 8- 4	
(d) Upkeep of Residences in Imphal.			
Palace Main Block and Buildings	3,288- 9- 3		
Shree Golundajee's Temple and Buildings	286- 9-11		
Langthabal Bungalow and out houses	160-12- 0		
P. M. S. D's Bungalow No. 6	296- 1- 4		
State Engineer's Bungalow No. 1	296- 6- 1		
Puroilomba Bungalow (Palace Office)	14-10- 0		
Small Bungalow No. 3	99-14- 0		
Dak Bungalow and out houses No. 4	223- 9- 0		
Bungalow No. 5 (Arts and Crafts or Companions)	149- 7- 0		
Seraf Khana	43-12- 0		
Babupara Houses	471-15-11		
Palace Garden	384-12- 0		
Polo Ground	389- 0- 0	6,105- 6- 6	
(e) Upkeep of State Buildings Outside Imphal.			
Valley Panchayet Courts	72- 9- 9		
" " Renewals	1,061-15- 0		
" Rest Houses	345- 5- 1		
Land Revenue Camp	266- 9- 0		
Valley Thanas	269- 8- 3		
" Dispensaries	245- 8- 3		
" Schools	1,950- 0- 7		
" " Renewals	1,203- 5- 0	5,414-12-11	
(f) Miscellaneous.			
Workshop Tools and Plants	2,195- 4- 7		
Tent, Furniture etc.	300-11- 7		
Office Contingencies	440-11-10		
Electric Power charges	163- 2- 0		
State Street lights	843-12- 0		
Training Workshop Apprentices in Calcutta	8-12- 0	3,952- 6- 6	
Carried over Total		73,547-15-10	

APPENDIX XXXIVA (*Concluded*).

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the State Works
Register No. 8 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head	Remarks.
Brought Forward		73,547-15-10	
Jirighat Works.			
Repairs to Cachar Road and Bridges	323 1- 6		
" Manbahadur Limboo Road	199-14- 3		
" Hospital and connected buildings	157- 2- 0		
" Manzadar and Staff quarters	345- 6- 0		
" Police Barrack and Staff quarters	199- 4- 6		
" Land Revenue camps	35- 0- 0		
Hospital extension	658- 1- 1		
Tank at Jiribam	317- 2- 0	2,234-15- 4	
Original Works.			
Resetting roofs of 2 M. S. P. barracks	299-13- 0		
Corrugal roof paint to State Office	299-13- 0		
New Toll gates	93- 1- 6		
Police Barracks Mao completion	177-11- 0		
State Office Latrine	370- 5- 3		
Hiyangthang Road and Embankment	1,416- 2- 0		
One X-Ray Room	1,696-13- 8		
Forest Revenue Station building at Jiri	533- 8- 6		
Police Barrack at Jiri	1,869- 0-10		
Police Bazar Sheds etc.	100- 0- 0	7,456- 4- 9	
Grand Total		83,239- 3-11	

APPENDIX XXXV.

Showing number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst cattle during the year 1936-37.

District	Equine							Bovine							Others				Grand Total	Remarks		
	Glanders	Anthrax	Surra	Dourine	Rabies	Other contagious diseases	Total	Rinderpest	Foot and mouth disease	Haemorrhagic Septicemia	Black-quarter	Anthrax	Rabies	Other contagious diseases	Total	Rabies	Black-quarter	Anthrax			Other contagious diseases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Manipur State		11	1				12		208	37	2	5		252	514	26			43	69	595	
Total		11	1				12		208	37	2	5		252	514	26			43	69	595	

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools in the Valley under the direct control of the State Education Department
for the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Kind of School	Number of school		Number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1937			Classification of pupils on the basis of languages they study					Classification of pupils on the basis of religion					Remarks	
		Boys	Girls	Average ages at the end of the year	Average ages daily attendance	English	Hindi	Sanskrit	Bengali	Arbi, Persian and Urdu	Mempuri	Hindu - Gorakhpur	Mahomedan	Mempuri Hindu	Nagas	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Upper Primary	3	371	12	368.83	314.74	586					386		4	382			
2	Lower Primary	81	6,678	15	6,819.18	4,253.37	968	33	78	61	131	6,589	57	695	6,043	17	22	
3	Girls' Schools	4		205	200.91	151.41	26					205			205			
Grand Total		88	7,952	37	7,398.92	5,391.52	1,374	33	78	61	131	7,180	57	699	6,630	17	22	

APPENDIX XXXIVB.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State
Works in the Hills during the year 1936-37.

Name of works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.
1	2	3
(a) Upkeep of Roads and Bridges.		
Bridle path	9,595- 6-0	
Bridges	5,694- 8-0	
Slip clearing	760- 7-0	16,050- 5-0
(b) Upkeep of Buildings		
Upkeep of Head Quarter Station	248- 8-3	248- 8-3
(c) Upkeep of Buildings		
Pucca and katcha Buildings	5,614-14-5	5,614-14-5
(d) Original Works (Roads and Bridges)		
Tuivai Bridge	3,559- 3-0	
Stone Culverts	500- 0-0	
Makru Bridge	5,928- 9-9	9,987-12-9
(e) Original Works (Buildings)		
Pucca and Katcha houses	2,302-15-3	2,302-15-3
(f) Original Works (Buildings)		
Furniture for Rest houses	241- 6-0	241- 6-0
(g) Tools, plants and Miscellaneous		
Tools, Plants and Miscellaneous	453- 7-0	453- 7-0
(h) One Scholarship for 12 months		
To train at Dacca as Hill Overseer	420- 0-0	420- 0-0
Total	...	35,319- 4-8

APPENDIX XXXVIII

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospital during the year 1936-37.

District	Number of Veterinary Inspectors	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed	Number of inpatients treated during the year				Number of outpatients treated during the year				Grand total of in and outpatients treated during the year	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the Hospital				Castration performed				Remarks
			Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	Total		Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MANIPUR	One	One	10	19	38	87	232	15,943	1,317	17,447	17,534	19	20,501	34	20,574	7	127	29	163	
Total			10	19	38	87	232	15,943	1,317	17,447	17,534	19	20,501	34	20,574	7	127	29	163	

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1936-37.

District.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of Animals which died in course of disease.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of Animals which died after inoculation.			Remarks.
				Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Munipour State.	Anthrax.	Serum alone	11	9	4		90	128		1			
Total	Black-quarter.		1	9	1		90	9		1			

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1936-37.

District.	Number of villages visited.	Number of men employed.	Castrations performed.			Treated for Contagious Diseases.			Treated for non-contagious diseases.			Total No. of Cases treated and castrated.	Remarks.
			Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Munipour State.		One	1	26		27	2	2,295		2,297	20	371	2,695
Total	270		1	26		27	2	2,295		2,297	20	371	2,695

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospital during the year 1936-37.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Surgeons employed.	Number of inpatients treated during the year.				Number of outpatients treated during the year.				Grand total of in and out patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases, supplied with medicines but not brought to the Hospital.				Castration performed.				REMARKS.
			Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.		Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Washita	One	One	10	19	58	87	222	15,948	1,317	17,497	17,584	19	20,501	54	20,555	7	127	29	163	
Total			10	19	58	87	222	15,948	1,317	17,497	17,584	19	20,501	54	20,555	7	127	29	163	

APPENDIX XXXIVC.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Water Works
Register No. 22 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
(a) Upkeep.			
Head Works	122- 5- 7		
Wire and bund	254- 8- 0		
Tanks and Plinths	413-11- 0		
Burst and Leaks	254- 1- 0		
Push Cocks and Taps	79- 7- 0		
Pipe Line and Bridges	411- 8- 5		
Engine Oil etc. including Chlorine	772-14- 0	2,308- 7- 0	
(b) Office Contingency	30- 7- 0	30- 7- 0	
Original Works.			
Steel Pipes for replacement	1,599- 3- 7		
Pipe line Suspension bridges	1,830- 8- 9		
Replacing tanks by Hydrants	348- 8- 4		
Short cut Works	603-13-11		
Extension of Hydrants in Imphal	4,971- 9- 5	9,263 12- 0	
Grand Total Rs.		11,602 10- 0	

APPENDIX XXXIVD.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Property in British
India Register No. 14 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head	Total of Major Head.	Remarks.
Shillong Property.			
Repairs and Maintenance.			
Le Chatelet and Redlands and out houses	894-14-0		
Dismantling and reconstructing the Sacred Kitchen and } barrack including site levelling	3,535- 4-6	4,430- 2-6	
Contingencies.			
Municipal Taxes	594-10-0		
Miscellaneous	45- 5-0	639-15-0	
Gauhati Property.			
Contingencies	124- 9-0	124- 9-0	
Grand Total		5,194-10-6	

APPENDIX XXXIX.

List of British Indian Acts and Rules adopted in the Mampur State
Excluding British Reserve.

Serial No.	Name of Act or Rule	Darbar Resolution enforcing or adopting the act or rule	Remark
1	2	3	4
1	(a) Civil Service Regulations (b) Fundamental Rules with Subsidiary Rules of Assam (c) Civil Account Code Vol. I	Vide Mampur State Account Rules	Assam Pension Manual has been abandoned in favour of Civil Service Regulations for State Pension purposes (vide D. R. No. 23 dated 9.11.36) with effect from 1.10.36.
2	Civil Procedure Code Section 562-565	Darbar Resolution No. 3 of 31.3.1909	Vide Rules Promulgated by His Highness
3	Government Servants' Conduct Rules	Darbar Resolution No. 1 of 6.9.16	ditto
4	Indian Motor Vehicles Act No. VIII of 1914	Darbar Resolution No. 8 of 17.10.1917	
5	Indian Opium Act 1 of 1878 and Rules framed thereunder for Assam	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 1.9.21	
6	(Rules for issuing) Prospecting Licenses and Mining leases	Darbar Resolution No. 13 of 17.9.21	
7	Section 7 and 29 of the Police Act 1861	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 4.2.25	Vide Rule for the management of the State of Mampur
8	The Assam Rifles Act 1920 Act 1 of 1920	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 4.2.25 Do 1 of 19.11.28 Do 7 of 8.5.29	ditto
9	Cruelty to Animals Act	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 18.11.25	
10	The Indian Arms Act Manual, Assam 1927 (secs 45 and 46)		Only Hill tribes are allowed arms under license by President Mampur State Darbar (Hill) vide Eastern Bengal and Assam letter No. 4784P dated 8th September 1909 to Political Agent in Mampur
11	Indian Radio Broadcasting Licenses [Telegraph Acts 1882-1914]	Darbar Resolution Nos. 4 of 2.4.29 and 9 of 11.6.28	
12	Indentification of Prisoners Act XXXVII of 1920	Darbar Resolution Nos. 10 of 20.3.29 and 2 of 6.11.29	
13	Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 (III of 1897)	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 8.5.29	
14	Indian Extradition Act 1903	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 8.11.29	
15	Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908	Darbar Resolution Nos. 6A of 16.9.31 and 1A of 1.8.31	Adopted in spirit
16	Whipping Act	Darbar Resolution No. 5A of 7.12.32	
17	Indian Limitation Act	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 2.8.33	
18	Matches [Excise duty] Act 1914	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 1.4.34 and 1A of 18.9.34	
19	The Assam Students and Juvenile Smoking Act, 1923	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 30.3.36	
20	Indian Treasure Trove Act	Darbar Resolution Nos. 2A of 9.11.36 and 17R of 28.2.36	
21	Assam Motor Taxation Act	Darbar Resolution No. 1(R) of 18.4.37 *	
22	Co-operative Society Act II of 1912	Darbar Resolution Nos. 1(A) of 21.5.37 and (2A) of 1.7.37	* Applicable only to the British Tea, Opium and Miao Imperial Road

